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U.S. 'REAL STANCE' TO CONTINUE ARMS BUILDUP

LD252154 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Sticking to 'Hawkish' Views" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev

At a time when the White House chief and his assistants are talking peace in the course of their election campaign, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has reaffirmed that the U.S. Administration under no circumstances will even halt the buildup of nuclear and other armaments.

This is a sobering response to those Americans and Western Europeans who would like to take at face value the White House's declarations about its readiness for the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. Weinberger assured listeners in Los Angeles that the buildup by the United States of most advanced armaments and even those which are as yet being developed in laboratories will benefit all Americans and even all of mankind. It might seem that there is a contradiction between what Ronald Reagan and Weinberger say. Nothing of the kind, there is no difference whatsoever in what they mean. They both talk about one and the same thing -- the so-called policy of preserving peace through preparations for nuclear war.

As to verbal assurances about the readiness for arms control talks and other similar pronouncements, these are propaganda gimmicks. The White House does not wish, in effect, a limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear ones. The White House has made impossible talks with the Soviet Union on the most vital problems. Finally, the White House resorts to what amounts to direct deception of public opinion by avoiding give a reply to the Soviet Union's concrete proposals on improving the international climate, long since made to Washington.

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane, in an interview with the LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, sheds some light on the White House stance. On the possibility of reaching an accord between the United States and the Soviet Union in the field of strategic armaments, he comes to the conclusion, the newspaper writes, that "difficulties of verification", allegedly, rule out the possibility of talks on reaching accords that would limit the development of some strategic arms systems. In other words, the very expediency of talks with the Soviet Union is doubted. One cannot, probably, be more frank. At the same time, the majority of scientists in many countries, including in the United States, say that the Soviet Union and the United States have sufficent means to ensure effective control of compliance with the accords.

More than two-thirds of Americans favour a nuclear freeze, while Defense Secretary Weinberger bluntly declares that the United States cannot afford it. Reagan describes freeze supporters as naive people. Such is Washington's real stance. On the other hand, the words "modernization" and "research" are used to hide a programme of a sharp buildup of the U.S. strategic potential: the construction of MX missiles, the B-1 bomber, "Stealth" bomber, development of space weapons, that is militarization of outer space. More than one trillion dollars have been allocated for these purposes.

If the Soviet Union respond to the American challenge in kind, and it is able to do so, the arms race will acquire an even more threatening character. The Sword of Damocles is hanging from outer space above the earth. That is why, in the opinion of the Soviet side, it is high time that all obstacles in the way of talks on strategic and nuclear armaments in Europe be removed and real, not verbal, concern be shown for the destinies of all mankind. It is up to Washington to respond, and respond by deeds.

CHERNENKO POST INTERVIEW CIRCULATED AT UN

LD241701 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 24 TASS -- The text of the answers of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to questions of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST of October 17, 1984, has been circulated in the United Nations as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ON UN DAY

LD240612 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- A realistic and concrete programme, advanced by Konstantin Chernenko, the realization of which may not only improve Soviet-American relations, but also better the entire international climate is being discussed worldwide, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today in connection with the United Nations Day. Of extreme importance are the proposals on preventing the militarization of outer space and freezing nuclear arsenals, on a total ban of nuclear weapon tests and the adoption by Washington of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, already assumed by the USSR. Once this is put into life, the process of mankind's sliding towards nuclear catastrophe will be arrested and the beginning made for stopping the arms race and strengthening security.

The newspaper notes symbolic coincidence of the U.N. Day with the work of a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, whose materials graphically reflect the exclusively peaceful direction of all plans and actions by the party and the people.

How do U.S. leaders observe the U.N. Day and the week of action for disarmament? PRAVDA recalls that the American President signed a bill on Pentagon expenditures in the new financial year, which started on October 1. A huge packet of dollars, nearly 300 billion, was thrown into the furnace of the arms race. The White House's accompanying statement deals with the new bombers and nuclear missiles. Other official declarations proclaim that might offers the only road to peace.

So, it is might, rather than reason and good will. Does this approach promise anything but further confrontation, grave as it is already thanks to Washington's efforts?

The task of averting the nuclear menace and ensuring a lasting peace is difficult, but quite feasible. The week of action for disarmament, complete with mass functions of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement, facilitates the solution of this task, strengthens the will for peace.

ZAMYATIN PAMPHLET ON IDEOLOGY, PEACE DETAILED

LD260112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Topical Problems of International Life"]

[Text] "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" is the title of a new pamphlet published by NOVOSTI Press Agency, from the pen of the well-known Soviet international affairs publicist Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

We are now broadcasting an abridgement of one of the sections of the pamphlet, entitled "The Struggle for People's Minds -- The United State's Strategy for Ideological Aggression."

In the modern world, a struggle for people's minds has been launched that is unprecedented in its intensity and acuteness in the entire postwar period. It permeates international relations and forms a very important component of the struggle by various political forces on the world scene. The ideological struggle objectively reflects the confrontation between two diametrically opposed world views, two opposed social systems, the socialist and the capitalist. The class struggle between them in economic, politics, and, of course, ideology will continue. It cannot be otherwise, since the world views and the class aims of socialism and capitalism are diametrically opposed and irreconcilable.

Should, however, this political confrontation, this rivalry of ideas and competition unfailingly take the form of military conflict? The socialist countries consider that this can and must be avoided. Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote that our entire politics and propaganda are directed not at all towards inveigling the peoples into war, but rather towards putting an end to war. The USSR's position presupposes refraining from the practice of using foreign propaganda activities and international information for interference in other states' internal affairs. This has found its true reflection in the legislative ban in the Soviet Union on the propaganda of war, or of racial or national hatred.

However, as was noted at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, account needs to be taken of the fact that lately there has been a rise in the temperature of the ideological struggle on the international scene. This is explained to a considerable extent by the fact that imperialism has knowingly embarked on making it more acute, in an attempt to turn the sphere of ideology and propaganda into a bridgehead for broad diversionary activity against socialism. The Western mass media and press have the job of being not only propagandists for imperialist policies, but also direct organizers of subversive actions against socialism and centers coordinating and guiding counter-revolutionary forces and antisocialist elements. The opponents of socialism, the enemies of peace and cooperation, believe that the policy of peaceful coexistence and deepening detente restricts their opportunities for interfering openly in the affairs of peoples. This is why unleashing psychological warfare against the socialist countries -- which are the props of the policy of detente -- in the contemporary situation represents a substantial element in the foreign political strategy and tactics of the NATO countries, and in particular the United States. In this, ideological diversion alternates with open calls for war against socialism.

The adversary is throwing all his forces into the ideological offensive. The process of integrating the leading imperialist powers into anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda is being urged on. The transnational corporations are taking over and monopolizing the news media and the press. Something characteristic of the present time is that ownership of the news media is passing into the hands of corporations directly involved in the military-industrial business. A direct consequence of this process, which is common to the United States and other Western countries, is the creation of supranational propaganda organs within the framework of NATO and the EEC. Consultative institutions are also formed, as for instance the Trilateral Commission encompassing the United States, Western Europe, Japan, the Club of Rome, and the coordinating committee for propaganda in NATO countries. In the presence of U.S. Vice President Bush, British Prime Minister Thatcher, FRG Chancellor Kohl and others a new anti-socialist international was set up in London in 1983 -- the International Democratic Union -- bringing together some of the most reactionary parties in Western Europe. The chief task of this global campaign, as announced by Reagan in his address to the British Parliament on 8 June 1982, was proclaimed to be strengthening the infrastructure of democracy, the free press system, the trade unions, the political parties, and the universities.

In fact, what it amounted to is a new link in the chain of measures being implemented by ruling circles in the United States to perpetrate ideological diversions against the freedom-loving peoples, and an ideological-political and psychological backup for the aggressive foreign policy line being pursued by the United States on a global scale. As leaders of the U.S. Information Agency have admitted, it is not accidental that they have been given the task of ensuring such a new level of qualitative development in foreign political propaganda that would place it on a par with the military tasks for the defense of the West.

The leaders of the U.S. Administration themselves lately have begun to take an active part in fulfilling these tasks. Almost every utterance by the U.S. President on foreign policy questions turns out to be a specimen of base anticommunism, the like of which has not been seen since the cold war. The sweep of the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign matches the scale of the militarization program being conducted by Washington for the purpose of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The malicious accusations made against us are supposed, in the minds of those responsible for them, to persuade foreign opinion of the impossibility not only of cooperating, but of even coexisting with the USSR and the socialist community and the inevitability of military confrontation. The Washington administration takes measures to hush up the major Soviet initiatives that are directed towards securing accord on disarmament questions, and primarily nuclear disarmament. No shortage of facts are known of cases when the United State's propaganda organs have set up a multilayered iron curtain. There are measures to restrict the information available to people living in the United States about our policies. Contacts with Soviet people are banned or made difficult. Anti-Soviet spy mania is fanned. Persecution of representatives of business, journalistic, or public circles who cooperate with the Soviet Union is organized.

The tasks of fighting against Soviet foreign policy propaganda and justifying the crusade against the USSR and socialism are served by a project named truth [istina]. Since 1981, nearly all American anti-Soviet subversive ideological activities have been carried out under its umbrella. New subdivisions have been set up in the central apparatus of USIA, the U.S. Information Agency. These are a special group for monitoring Soviet propaganda, and an operative response service for issuing and disseminating materials with anti-Soviet content, materials that distort the essence of Soviet peaceful initiatives and misrepresent the Soviet position on topical questions in international life. Washington advocates restoring the former U.S. military superiority and, correspondingly, breaking the present correlation of forces, as an aim in the achievement of which -- in the view of U.S. politicians -- all means are justified. This line of U.S. Administration is accompanied by monstrous disinformation from TV and radio broadcasting companies and the press in the United States. A vast propaganda apparatus is in operation there. Billions of dollars are spent every year for the purpose of foreign policy propaganda. A gigantic army of operatives employed by the propaganda services is engaged in ideological subversion against the socialist countries. Among them are various sorts of renegades who have emigrated from the socialist countries, and also not a few of those who cooperated with the Hitlerites during the war years. A so-called propaganda superdepartment has emerged in Washington, a special propaganda-playing group headed by the presidential national security adviser. This group includes also the secretary of state, the defense secretary, the director of the CIA, the director of the USIA, representatives of the Pentagon, and a number of other officials. Stepping up hostile subversive radio propaganda is given special prominence.

The large-scale reorganization of the U.S. propaganda services means that the Washington administration aims to continue further the total subversion and propaganda offensive against the USSR, the other socialist countries, and even the whole world, an offensive not curbed by any restraints contained in international accords signed by U.S. presidents over the years.

The total propoganda war against the forces of peace and progress is assuming an unprecedented geographical scale under the current administration. Washington's ideological and often also military expansion is being directly targeted on entire regions, declared with remarkable cynicism to be of critical importance for the security and well-being of the United States. In accordance with Presidential Directive No 77 on national security, it is envisaged to undertake a series of operations in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to set up a sort of fifth column comprised of pro-American officials in the spheres of politics, business, religion, and science. Particularly hostile propaganda campaigns are aimed first of all at those states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that break with the dependence on imperialism and Western monopolies and embark on the road of truly independent development. As recent facts have shown, imperialism is ever more actively combining the diplomacy of the mass media with the techniques and methods of military-diplomatic blackmail, foreign policy provocations, ideological subversion, and acts of terrorism.

The conference of party and state leaders from the socialist countries, which was held in Moscow at the end of June 1983, noted that as an expression of the deep crisis of imperialism, the anti-communist crusade announced by the Reagan administration serves in practice as a weapon of aggression against the growing forces of peace, democracy and social progress. Its aim is to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, to whip up hostility in the relations between states, and exacerbate international tension even further.

The nature of the ideological confrontation today, the ideological aggression of imperialism -- which is used as a means of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples, as a tool for mass blinding and disinformation, for cultivating discord and hatred of mankind -- all this necessitates class toughness and uncompromising fight against bourgeois ideology.

The decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum stress with full justification that the whipping up of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism -- which are meant to stir hatred among the peoples and divert attention from the vital problems of preserving peace -- is not only dangerous but also criminal. Such a course cannot be a rational basis for real policy in our nuclear century.

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. COMMENT ON CIA MANUAL

PM251534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Instructions on Killing"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct -- A major political scandal is still raging in the United States over the publication here of excerpts from a "special manual" prepared last year by the CIA for the anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs. This secret document is further proof that the U.S. Government is following a policy of state terrorism.

The House of Representatives Select Committee on Intelligence has confirmed the CIA's involvement in preparing the "manual," which contains specific recommendations for the Nicaraguan "contras." In particular, it is recommended that they "destroy military and industrial targets in Nicaragua, organize street disorders and demonstrations, blackmail state and party leaders, and even go so far as taking measures to 'neutralize political opponents,'" in other words, kill them.

"The CIA manual," THE WASHINGTON POST writes today, "is neither a scandal nor a mistake, It is an admission that the only hope of alienating the Nicaraguans from their government is provided by lies and terror. If it has become necessary to lie to the local population, kill government officials, recruit criminals and cutthroats for this purpose, brainwash the population, encourage mob law by using 'false confessions by citizens,' and pursue the killing of innocent people who could then be given the 'halo of martyrs fallen for the sake of a just cause,' then, as in Vietnam, we are again engaged in an unjust goals."

W. Mondale, the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, has demanded that Reagan dismiss CIA Director Casey, stressing that the manual has provided evidence of the true goal of U.S. policy in Nicaragua, which is to "overthrow the Sandinist government."

The news of the existence of the "terrorism manual" for counterrevolutionaries has had the effect of a bombshell in the U.S. Congress. House Speaker T. O'Neill, Congressmen G. Miller and T. Downey, and a number of other legislators have leveled sharp criticism at the President, also demanding the CIA director's resignation.

Trying to evade responsibility and cover up the scandal, Reagan has announced the launching of an "investigation" into the matter. Nevertheless, White House spokesmen have declared that the administration has no plans to dismiss Casey. Furthermore, the "investigation" itself has been assigned to him. The White House has also emphasized that its results are unlikely to be known before the elections and may in any case be classified as secret for reasons of "national security."

REAGAN'S PROCLAMATION ON TERRORIST VICTIMS HIT

LD242313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1928 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] If the U.S. President's standing is really as high among his citizens as the resident White House propagandists assure us, then all Americans should have been deep in thought yesterday. You see, in a recent proclamation, the President asked for this, declaring 23 October 1984 -- yesterday -- a day of remembrance for all victims of terrorism throughout the world and calling on Americans -- and I quote -- to think about the kind of sacrifices that had been made in striving towards peace and freedom.

I cannot help but recognize that President Reagan could not have chosen a more suitable moment for his latest propagandist act. First of all, the day for remembering the victims of terrorism was marked 2 days before the anniversary of the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops on 25 October. The White House's call for reflection on the misfortunes that terrorism brings must really make people recall this perhaps most scandalous, foul, and base act of international terrorism of recent years, planned by the CIA and the Pentagon and sanctioned by the White House.

Further testimony to the timely nature of the President's initiative regarding the victims of terrorism remembrance day is its strikingly symbolic coincidence with the present political scandal that has broken out in the United States following the CIA's again becoming involved in a mess with its textbook for the Nicaraguan contras.

The uproar over this is still growing. The indignation and embarrassment reached beyond the borders of America itself a long time ago, and Americans in general are shaken by the hypocrisy and deceit of their leaders and demanding the head of CIA Director Casey. If he, Casey, approved this textbook, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, then he violated the orders of three Presidents and neglected his obligation to inform the congressional intelligence committees. If he did not know what was being done in his name and that of America, the verdict is unavoidable.

The war of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries has gotten out of control. The reputation of the President himself will also suffer, of course. Hitherto he has managed to emerge unscathed from the numerous political scandals that have affected his immediate aides and cabinet members with surprising and, I would even say, inexplicable ease. Let us see whether he manages to do so this time.

KOBYSH QUERIES U.S. OPTIMISM ON TIES WITH USSR

PM251500 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Oct 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Operation 'Optimism'"]

[Text] The enormous universal interest shown in the substance of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions does not negate the importance of yet another, seemingly peripheral but actually serious, problem. Why did a newspaper like THE WASHINGTON POST put questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations to the Soviet head of state at this particular time? There is nothing puzzling about it. THE WASHINGTON POST Has its finger precisely on the pulse of the mood of U.S. public opinion. Its editors also know that U.S. citizens are alarmed at the present state of U.S.-Soviet relations and that they directly link their poor state with the fact that the main, the most acute international problems, remain unsolved and the nuclear danger is becoming increasingly real.

Do the leaders of the U.S. Administration know the feelings of their fellow countrymen as well as THE WASHINGTON POST editors do? There is not the slightest doubt about this. Thus their reaction to the proposals contained in K.U. Chernenko's replies is all the stranger.

It is not without surprise that the world observes how the vocabulary of the leaders of the Washington administration is enriched with more and more new terms, terms that were unusual until recently. The U.S. policy aimed at achieving military superiority in order to implement its diktat does not change. The U.S. authorities adopt a military budget that is insanely large and preposterous in peacetime. The CIA publishes a manual for the counterrevolutionary killers operating in Nicaragua, a veritable bible of international terrorism elevated to the rank of international policy. People in Washington continue to openly boast of their strength and threaten and scare everyone, including their allies. However, as a refrain, they now, most often on TV, repeat for public consumption the empty and unsupported words "love of peace" and "talks."

Recently, official U.S. spokesmen have been endlessly manipulating yet another of their buzzwords -- "optimism." It is trotted out even when it is a question of the clear, consistent, and entirely concrete foreign policy program formulated in K.U. Chernenko's aforementioned replies to THE WASHINGTON POST.

We are historical optimists and could be gratified at this -- how good it is! But, nevertheless, before being gratified it would be worth analyzing just what "optimism" is in this instance. Does it mean that the U.S. authorities saw K.U. Chernenko's replies as a basis for an accord and are prepared to respond to our program and to reply to the very urgent questions concerning the ending of the arms race and the strengthening of security that it contains?

Such a supposition might seem all the more plausible since an initially very intriguing piece of information came out of the U.S. capital. Immediately after publication, the same WASHINGTON POST reported that "K.U. Chernenko's replies have been attentively studied since early morning by Secretary of State Shultz, National Security Assistant McFarlane, and specialists on the Soviet Union in the administration." It was also claimed that Washington government circles "assess the statements by the Soviet head of state as deserving careful study" and even as "evidence of the USSR's desire to secure a substantial improvement in U.S.-Soviet dialogue."

But what about the proposals themselves? The whole point is that they have not been answered. U.S. Administration leaders are diligently dodging any kind of meaningful discussion of the essence of the issues posed. Moreover, in private statements not intended for propaganda consumption they are clearly stating that the Soviet proposals do not suit them at all and that they stand by their former positions and do not intend, in particular, to follow the Soviet Union's example and undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Thus, they reserve for themselves the right to a first nuclear strike and to the further buildup of the arms race, including the nuclear and space arms race.

We repeat that optimism is a good thing. But in this instance it would be understandable and would carry some kind of weight if the goodwill shown by the Soviet side for the umpteenth time were followed by a corresponding reaction. There has been no such reaction, nor, seemingly, is one foreseen. And official Washington's ever-present optimism therefore takes on a special, hidden meaning. What kind of meaning is not hard to guess if one bears in mind that presidential elections are to be held in the United States in 2 weeks. Operation "optimism" is directly linked with garnering the votes of people, who are very concerned at the state of Soviet-U.S. relations in the United States when an election campaign is under way and all kinds of promises are liberally made during it -- Americans are again being misled, to put it midly.

U.S. AID TO ISRAEL ADDS 'FUEL' TO FIRE

LD212024 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Who Fans Up the Fire" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The advent of the coalition government to power in Israel has not changed anything in Tel Aviv's foreign policy course, writes an international news analyst of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR). The one month and a half that has passed since that confirm this in all obviousness. The Israeli occupation of part of Lebanon continues. Israeli troops stationed there serve as a serious roadblock to the normalization of the situation in that Arab country. Israel itself and its agents provoke clashes between various Lebanese groupings.

At the same time the Israeli military heighten tension in the Al-Biqa' valley where they are confronted with the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Recently alone the Israeli invaders carried out several large-scale exercises in the area involving armoured units. Syrian units were repeatedly fired upon during those provocative actions.

The Tel Aviv rulers would have hardly risked behaving so impudently but for U.S. all-embracing aid and support, the news analyst goes on. It was not by chance that Prime Minister Peres of Israel, upon getting his bearings in his position, immediately hurried to make a visit to the USA. Neither the Israeli, nor U.S. press concealed that the purpose of his visit was to secure a substantial increase in U.S. military and economic aid to Tel Aviv.

The results of talks in Washington confirmed that the Israeli requests were not refused. Peres stated that all Israeli requests were regarded positively. According to a spokesman of the Israeli delegation, the prime minister was pleasantly surprised by the generosity shown by the United States Administration. Such a reaction of Peres is understandable: He was given a check of one billion dollars as "urgent aid". If one adds to that that precisely on the eve of the Israeli premier's arrival in the United States it was announced that U.S. aid to Tel Aviv in the current financial year which began on October 1 would amount to 2,600 million dollars (of them 1,400 million dollars for military purposes), it is seen that the aggregate amount of annual injections to Israel is already nearing 4,000 million dollars.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that in the course of 36 years the United States has been ensuring the financial basis of the Israeli military might. The newspaper has estimated that over the period Tel Aviv has received almost 30,000 million dollars from the USA through official channels alone. Israeli rulers invariably use the funds, just as donations from Zionist organisations, from U.S. ones, in the first place, for the pursuance of their aggressive policy and for the accomplishment of the role of the USA's gendarme in the Middle East. A fire is never put out by means of fuel. The U.S. aid, both financial and military one, just as the political support, is the "fuel" which prevents the Middle Eastern fire from dying out, the news analyst states.

MOVIE ABOUT U-2 PILOT POWERS IN PRODUCTION

PM251205 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 4

[N. Lazareva report: "Filming in Progress: 'Public Prosecutor'"]

[Text] The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions has been turned into a movie set. A 2-part feature movie "Public Prosecutor" currently being shot at the A. Dovzhenko Kiev Motion Picture Studio under the leadership of director-producer USSR People's Artist T. Levchuk using a script by B. Antonov and I. Mendzheritskiy is based on events that took place in this very hall 24 years ago.

...17 August 1960. On that day the U.S. spy pilot Francis Gary Powers, who on 1 May 1960 violated the USSR state border in a U.S. U-2 plane, appeared before a Soviet court. R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, put the case for the prosecution.

We are shooting these scenes on the basis of the stenographic record of the Powers trial, T. Levchuk explains. We consider it very important to depict these scenes as a documentary. We are also using newsreel footage from those years. We are shooting the main episodes where they actually took place: at the USSR Prosecutor's Office, in the Sokolniki Culture and Leisure Park where the remains of the U-2 spy plane were put on show, and of course, in the Hall of Columns where the trial was held.

We have chosen this theme because it remains topical to this day. After all, even today, U.S. imperialism uses every means to deprive the world of tranquillity and to threaten the fate of our world.

Central to the movie is the character of USSR Prosecutor General R. Rudenko. This role is played by popular artist Sergey Yakovlev.

IVANOV CITES POLITICAL ROLE OF RICHARD VIGUERIE

PM221001 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word Washington-Moscow datelined report by V. Ivanov under the rubric "Enemies of Detente" and the heading "Who Stands Behind the President's Throne" on the political role of Richard Viguerie, who "lays claim to the role of virtual leading ideologue of the American right-wingers." Ivanov describes the activity of his "Viguerie company," which engages in "the propaganda of conservative ideas among Americans" and uses "everything that might produce the right effect, including overt slander and forgery." Ivanov then describes how, after his campaign in support of the Moscow Olympic boycott, Viguerie took up "leading positions in the camp of U.S. extremists" and discusses his views on the need for "rapid rearmament." "He has succeeded," Ivanov claims, "in wrapping the overt racism and anticommunism of McCarthy and Wallace in a covering of philosophical concepts to do with the resurrection of America's moral values and thus in arousing many Americans' interest in the views he preaches."

Although Viguerie has no official post in the Republican administration, he "enjoys enormous influence among Republicans," Ivanov writes. and was responsible for the appointment of J. Kirkpatrick, "well known for her reactionary views," as U.S. UN representative.

Finally, Ivanov claims that the Republican election platform, in which Viguerie had a hand, "can only be called a guideline for preparation for war. Every word in it is pervaded with blind hatred for the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and other independent states that reject U.S. diktat." However, the report concludes, Viguerie will end up on "the garbage heap of history."

COMMENTARY RECALLS RESTORATION OF PRC'S UN SEAT

OW252220 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Sergeyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Thirteen years ago on 25 October 1971, the 26th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority to restore the PRC's rights in the United Nations and to expel the Chiang Kai-shek elements from all UN organizations. Hence, the PRC became the 131st member of the United Nations. The plan on which the U.S. delegation had insisted was defeated at the session. The U.S. plan, which was based on the so-called two-China theory, did not object to the PRC's entry into the United Nations, but put forth the condition that the Chiang Kai-shek elements be retained there. Here is a commentary on this written by our station observer Sergeyev:

The restoration of the PRC's lawful rights in the United Nations was a victory for the principled struggle waged by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on behalf of the interests of the Chinese people since the founding of the PRC.

In order to obstruct the restoration of the PRC's lawful seat in the United Nations, the United States, Britain, and other capitalist countries concocted the notorious theory of two Chinas, and later one China and one Taiwan. However, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries repudiated this so-called theory. The principled Soviet stand at the UN discussions on the PRC's representation fully demonstrated the Soviet Union's genuine internationalist foreign policy.

The United States and its allies took a completely opposite stand. They did everything possible to obstruct the PRC's efforts to establish its international position and to prohibit it from entering the United Nations. The 22-year struggle waged by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries ended with the restoration of the PRC's lawful rights at the 26th UN General Assembly in 1971.

The Soviet Union has continued to adhere to this stand today; that is, there is only one China, the People's Republic of China; Taiwan is one of its provinces; and all questions concerning Taiwan's reunification with the motherland should be decided by the PRC Government. The U.S. imperialists have continued to pursue the two-China policy. As is known to all, after the normalization of relations with the PRC, the United States formally acknowledged that there was only one China and that Taiwan was part of China. In actuality, however, the U.S. imperialists have continued to treat Taiwan like an independent country. The Americans have continued to supply arms to Taiwan and have even undertaken the obligation to protect it. As in the past, the U.S. and the Taiwan authorities have actively developed political and economic ties. Just as U.S. President Reagan has repeatedly declared, the United States will never refuse to support the Taiwan authorities. In other words, the U.S. President had reiterated that, disregarding the Chinese people's national interests and wantonly interfering in China's internal affairs, the United States intends to continue its two-China policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUNAYEV'S JAPAN VISIT

Composition of Delegation

PM251445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Japan"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by D.A. Kunayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow for Tokyo on 23 October for an official visit at the Japanese Diet's invitation.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies P. Ya. Strautmanis (deputy leader of the delegation), A.M. Aleksandrov, K.L. Biyeshu, I.A. Glebov, V.V. Zagladin, P.N. Kostyuchenko, and V.S. Pasternak.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, respectively, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials. Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, was also among those seeing the delegation off.

Kunayev, Parliamentarians Meet

LD251021 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 25 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, today had meetings with Kenji Fukunaga and Mitsuo Kimura, respectively chairmen of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament.

During the meetings the two sides expressed satisfaction with the resumption of Soviet-Japanese parliamentary contacts. They stressed the role and responsibility of the parliaments of the two countries for ensuring peace, particularly in the present complicated international situation, and for improving and developing relations between the USSR and Japan.

The delegation of the Supreme Soviet extended an official invitation to the parliament of Japan to send a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union. The meetings took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kunayev Interviewed on Relations

LD251702 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 25 TASS -- Really goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan meet the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples. This was stated in an interview to the newspaper ASAHI by member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Dinmukhamad Kunayev. That was noted with full ground, he stressed, in Konstantin Chernenko's address to the Japanese readers in connection with the publication in Japan of a book of his speeches and articles.

Soviet-Japanese relations are known to be now not at their best, said Dinmukhamed Kunayev, who leads a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which came to Japan for an official visit at the invitation of Japan's parliament. Political contacts between our countries were in actual fact frozen in the recent years, and that happened by no means through the fault of the Soviet Union. We believe that such a state of affairs is abnormal, especially when countries which have a considerable weight in international affairs and which are neighbors are concerned. Therefore we welcomed the visit to the Soviet Union of a Japanese delegation led by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association Ioshio Sakurauchi, which took part in the fourth round-table conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public. The aim of our delegation is to continue the dialogue between parliamentarians of the two countries.

Speaking of the situation in the Far East which is being complicated by U.S. aggressive military preparations in that region, the head of the delegation emphasized that the USSR, which is compelled each time to take measures to ensure its reliable security and security of its allies, cannot bear responsibility for the arms race, for the aggravation of the international situation, including the situation in the Far East. It is exactly the United States, he noted, which incessantly builds up its military, including nuclear, presence in that region of the world. U.S. military bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines are being enlarged and equipped with the newest weapons. The measures to increase the USSR's defense potential in the Far East are exclusively reply measures and, as different from the U.S. actions, are not of an aggressive, offensive character. The head of the delegation recalled that the Soviet Union had put forward a whole set of constructive proposals aimed at improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. These proposals include the holding of negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East, that could be elaborated through constructive efforts of all the countries concerned. To all appearances, the United States and its allies in that region are, unfortunately, so far not ready for that, he noted.

Japanese Official on Visit

LD251027 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 25 TASS -- An official spokesman of the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a press conference for foreign correspondents, has made the following statement:

"A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, arrived in Japan today. The delegation's visit is being made at the invitation of the Japanese parliament.

"The visit by such a representative delegation has become possible as a result of an understanding reached in September this year during the meeting in New York between Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. We welcome the arrival of the Soviet delegation led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev and regard it as a continuation of the Japanese-Soviet dialogue".

Moscow Radio on Relations

OW251333 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on 25 October. Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Afonin comments on this visit as follows:

The visit to Japan by a Supreme Soviet delegation marks a significant event in exchanges between parliamentarians of the two countries. It was in 1964 that the first delegation of the Supreme Soviet visited Japan. The delegation was headed by the First Deputy Premier Mikoyan, CPSU Central Committee Presidium member, and made a remarkable contribution to USSR-Japan relations. Another Soviet parliamentary delegation visited Japan in 1970. The Kunayev delegation is the third such delegation to visit Japan.

This visit is taking place when relations between the two countries can hardly be said to be in a fine state, but responsibility for this does not rest with the Soviet side. The Soviet Union has never imposed any restrictions on exchange with Japan.

The Soviet Union has consistently maintained a policy of developing its relations with Japan on the basis of good-neighborliness, mutual trust, and mutual benefit. This policy has been officially confirmed in resolutions of the CPSU congresses and Supreme Soviet plenums. More recently, it was clearly reiterated by Chernenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his message to readers of the Japanese edition of his speeches and articles recently published in Japan, General Secretary Chernenko said: It has become absolutely necessary in this nuclear age, in which all of us live in a threatened world in which our interests are intertwined, to begin genuinely good-neighborly exchanges and completely open interchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan. This is essential for the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan and peace in Asia and the world.

General Secretary Chernenko emphasized the Soviet desire to enrich political interchanges and contacts between the Soviet Union and Japan. The visit to Japan by a Supreme Soviet delegation opens up good possibilities for this enrichment. A high-level USSR-Japan dialogue is taking place for the first time in several years. The time is ripe for this kind of dialogue in view of the current difficulty in making agreements on a global as well as a regional scale, specifically in the Far East, Asia, and the Pacific region.

No one can deny that the Soviet Union and Japan have different views on a number of major international issues. Nevertheless, there is no room for doubt that the peoples of the two countries ardently desire peace and do not want to see any outbreak of a nuclear war, either total or limited. This desire of the Japanese people is reflected in a basic policy decision of the state; namely, the three non-nuclear principles -- not possessing, manufacturing, or bringing in nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, respecting this choice, the Soviet Union is ready to give assurances that it will refrain from nuclear attack if Japan strictly adheres to the three non-nuclear principles. In addition, the Soviet Union has declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. This position of the Soviet Union will promote world peace, including peace in the Far East, and strengthen Japan's own security.

Naturally, the Soviet Union expects Japan to reciprocate. When seen from this point of view, it is hard to understand why Japan is beefing up its war potential and expanding military cooperation with the United States whose world strategy is directed against the Soviet Union. Japan is trying to justify this behavior under the notorious pretext of a Soviet threat, but the Soviet Union, including the Supreme Soviet, has repeatedly asserted that the Soviet Union which is engaged in peaceful and constructive labor, is threatening noone and has no intention of doing so.

It is clear that this profession is not merely empty words from the fact that, together with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union has proposed a treaty on renouncing the use of force and maintaining peaceful state-to-state relations. All countries of the world, including Japan, can sign this treaty.

The recent USSR-JAPAN roundtable conference in Moscow discussed ways to improve relations and stabilize the situation in the Far East. The two sides did not necessarily agree on all topics discussed, but they agreed that holding this kind of dialogue in which all segments and strata of the peoples of the two countries are represented will promote mutual understanding and greatly contribute to improving USSR-Japan relations.

The visit to Japan by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, as pointed out earlier, opens up new, extensive possibilities for dialogue between the two countries, including those at the level of the highest organs of power. One can surely hope that these possibilities will be effectively utilized for the development of genuine good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan and for the consolidation of peace. At any rate, that is the Soviet wish.

USSR TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD EXPO-85 IN JAPAN

OW260058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From Novosti newscast; Vykhukholev report on Soviet participation in world Expo-85, including interview with K. Ikawa, general commissioner of Expo-85 -- identified by captions]

[Text] An official protocol of participation by the Soviet Union in World Expo-85 has been signed in Tokyo.

[Begin Vykhukholev report] This event was preceded by a whole series of talks between a delegation of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, which is visiting here, and leaders of the World Exposition Association.

The success of the Soviet Union at the world expositions in Osaka in 1970 and in Okinawa in 1975 is well remembered in Japan. Paying tribute to our country's leading position in many branches of science and technology, the organizers of Expo-85 expressed confidence that Soviet participation will promote the exposition's success.

The main theme of Expo-85 is science and technology in daily life. The Soviet pavilion will cover more than 3,000 square meters. It will inform Expo visitors of the enormous achievements of our country in the peaceful exploration of space, the development of cities and housing construction, and the rational use of natural resources. Also on display will be a broad variety of scientific developments relating to the use of new materials and examples of the technical creativity of youth.

[Ikawa, speaking in Japanese, with superimposed Russian translation] The signing of the contract for Soviet participation in Expo-85 is a very important event for us. In the talks, we discussed the specific content of the Soviet exposition, which promises to be very interesting.

TIKHONOV, ROMANOV WELCOME MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

LD251308 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, today arrived in Moscow on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Grigoriy Romanov, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Batmonh, Demichev Attend Opera

LD260018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] This evening Jambyn Batmonh attended Bizet's opera "Carmen" at the Bolshoy Theater. In the box with the guest were Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

Chernenko, Batmonh Hold Talks

LD261131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Jambyn Batmonh, Central Committee general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and Council of Ministers chairman. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Romanov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary of the MPRP, and Comrade Namsray, Politburo and member and Central Committee of secretary of the MPRP.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko informed the Mongolian comrades about the activity of the CPSU in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Note was taken of the significance of measures to raise the efficiency and management of the national economy and accelerate scientific and technical progress, and on this basis to ensure the further satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people.

Comrade Batmonh talked about the progress in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress; the organizational and ideological-educational work being carried out by the party since the extraordinary 8th MPRP Central Committee Plenum; about measures for more effective utilization of the economic potential than has been created, for a stable increase in agriculture. The importance of the USSR's all-around help in solving major socioeconomic tasks concerning the Mongolian people was stressed.

There was a discussion of the basic directions of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas. The two sides stated that the CPSU and MPRP, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, would continue to firmly and consistently conduct a course of all-around strengthening of the inviolable fraternal alliance and friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

In discussing international problems, the growing danger of the policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, was noted. The two sides paid special attention to the Asian situation. They stressed the pressing need to carry out practical measures to improve it; this would be facilitated by carrying out the well-known proposals of the USSR, the MPR, and other socialist states. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and complete unanimity on all matters discussed.

Also present on the Soviet side were Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee, USSR ambassador to the MPR; Comrade Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the Mongolian side were Balhaajav, member of the MPRP Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the MPRP Central Committee; Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPRP ambassador to the USSR; and (Bataa), aide to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Batmonh's Biography Summarized

PM251521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In Connection With a Visit to the USSR": "Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman, arrives in Moscow on a working visit on 25 October.

J. Batmonh was born into a herdman's family in Hyargas Somon, Uvs Symag, 10 March 1926. He graduated from the Mongolian State University and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

He became an MPRP member in 1948, a Central Committee candidate member in 1971, and a Central Committee member and MPRP Central Committee Politburo member in 1974.

During 1951-1973, he taught and was prorector of the MPRP Central Committee Higher Party School and rector of the Mongolian State University.

In 1973, J. Batmonh was promoted to work in the MPRP Central Committee apparatus, where he headed the science and education section. In May 1974, he became Mongolian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and in June 1974, Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman.

At the extraordinary MPRP Central Committee Eighth Plenum on 23 August 1984, J. Batmonh was elected MPRP Central Committee general secretary. He is also a deputy of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

J. Batmonh is an eminent party and state figure. In all the posts entrusted to him by the party and people, he has shown great organizational abilities, distinguished high party-minded principledness, and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

J. Batmonh makes a great contribution to developing and deepening the unbreakable friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, to Mongolia's close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, and to the cause of strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

J. Batmonh's services have been marked by many orders and medals of Mongolia as well as of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. J. Batmonh has visited the Soviet Union on a number of occasions.

In greeting J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman, the Soviet people express confidence that this visit will promote the further strengthening of relations of friendship, unity, and all around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

BABRAK KARMAL ON JOURNALIST'S POSSIBLE RELEASE

LD252018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul: The BAKHTAR agency reports that the president of the French National Assembly made an appeal requesting the release of French journalist Jacques Abouchar. Abouchar had illegally intruded into the territory of Afghanistan as part of an armed gang of counterrevolutionaries and was condemned by a special revolutionary court of Afghanistan. In response, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has stated:

Guided by friendly feelings and our aspirations to maintain good relations with France and the French people, and also from humane considerations, the leadership of the DRA deems it possible, despite the serious nature of the crimes committed by Abouchar, to have mercy on him.

To hand over Abouchar to the French side, one or several representatives of the French National Assembly should come to Kabul. As for the French authorities, Babrak Karmal said, they should pay very serious attention to the impermissibility of a repeat of such incidents in the future. All responsibility for their consequences will be borne by the French authorities.

USSR-DRA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY HAILED

PM251557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Society's Jubilee"]

[Text] Soviet people side with the people of friendly Afghanistan in their selfless struggle against the forces of international reaction and imperialism and for the motherland's happiness and prosperity. This was pointed out in Moscow on 22 October at a public soiree devoted to the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan.

The speakers voiced confidence that the further development of the strong friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the USSR and Democratic Afghanistan, as evidenced by their dynamically and efficiently developing cooperation in various spheres, accords with the interests of both countries' peoples.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, said that the Soviet Union's disinterested international assistance enables the Afghan people to build a new life.

A congratulatory telegram from B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in connection with the portentous date was read out at the soiree.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT 'END OF OCTOBER'

LD251659 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- India's Defence Minister Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the end of October at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S OLTEANU

PM251439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian national defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I congratulate you and all Romanian servicemen on the Romanian Army's 40th anniversary.

The creation and development of the Romanian Army is inextricably bound up with the Romanian people's struggle against fascism, the Soviet Union's liberating mission in Romania, and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the last 40 years the Romanian Army has traversed a long path and has transformed itself into the people's army of a socialist state capable of resolving its assigned tasks of defending the working people's revolutionary gains.

I express my confidence that Soviet-Romanian combat cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our peoples and the whole socialist community.

On this the day of your notable jubilee I wish you and all Romanian servicemen new success in improving combat skills in the interests of strengthening your motherland's defense capability and the indissoluble alliance of the fraternal Warsaw Pact armies.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

USSR ADVOCATES IMPROVED TIES WITH ALBANIA

PM251213 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Mitkevich article: "Thus Was Born the New Albania"]

[Text] October 20 sees the 40th anniversary of the opening in Berat of the Second Antifascist National Liberation Congress of Albania, whose decisions were an important stage in the making of the Albanian popular democratic state.

The work of the congress took place at a time when the Hitlerite forces were being rapidly forced back from the Balkan Peninsula under the blows of the Soviet Army. The Albanian National Liberation Army had already liberated three-fourths of the country's territory from the occupiers, including almost all the main cities. In September 1944 Berat and Gjirokaster were liberated and in October it was the turn of Vlore and Korce. Battles were under way on the approaches to Tirana, Elbasan, and Shkoder. The final stage of the struggle for Albania's total liberation was nearing completion.

In these conditions, the decision adopted by the congress to turn the Antifascist National Liberation Committee into the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania was of tremendous significance. This signified a solution to the main question of the revolution -- the question of power -- and dealt a severe blow to internal and external reaction which was hatching plans to create an Albanian government abroad.

The new government promulgated a program that laid down the main principles of the country's domestic and foreign policy. It stressed that the Provisional Democratic Government would make every effort to completely liberate the country from the fascist occupiers, continue to strengthen the national liberation councils as the basis of people's power, and review the political, military, and economic agreements concluded by King Zog's regime. The government pledged itself to respect and defend all the main democratic rights of Albanian citizens. Following the country's complete liberation, the government program said, elections would be held for a constituent assembly which would determine the form of state government and draft a constitution of the Albanian state. In the foreign policy sphere, the government confirmed Albania's allegiance to the goals and tasks of the anti-Hitler coalition and its desire to strengthen cooperation with that coalition's chief force: the Soviet Union.

During World War II our countries' peoples struggled together against the common enemy -- fascism. Soviet-Albanian friendship, sealed by the blood of our peoples' best sons and daughters who gave their lives in the confrontation with the fascist aggressors, was tempered in that struggle. The message from the participants in the Berat congress to the Soviet Government which stressed that the Albanian people "will never forget the great help and the heroic struggle of the Red Army, which saved us from catastrophe," was an expression of sincere feelings of friendship and gratitude in relation to the Soviet Union.

These words contained a great historic truth: Throughout the war the Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian national liberation movement. The Soviet Government statement "On Albania's Independence" made in December 1942, the dispatch of representatives of the Soviet military mission to Albania in August 1944, and constant support for the Albanian Antifascist National Liberation Front when the Western powers were continuously intriguing against it -- all this was eloquent testimony to the Soviet Union's consistent internationalist policy vis-a-vis the Albanian people. In 1945 the Soviet Union recognized the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania created in Berat and established diplomatic relations with it, which was a new stage in the development of Soviet-Albanian cooperation.

Soviet people had and still have friendly feelings toward the Albanian people. Our country consistently advocates the improvement of the situation in Albanian-Soviet relations. With mutual goodwill this question could be resolved in the interests of our countries' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

FURTHER REPORT ON GRISHIN BELGRADE SPEECH

LD181047 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom, led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation will take part in the celebration to be held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the fascist invaders.

A meeting was held with the Belgrade City Conference, during which the two sides exchanged experiences concerning the work of town party organizations and discussed matters of mutual interest. The head of the Moscow Gorkom delegation expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and for the invitation to visit the Yugoslav capital for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the German fascist invaders.

The anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade is a great holiday for the peoples of Yugoslavia, Viktor Grishin said. At the same time it also represents an important date for the Soviet people, and is widely marked in the Soviet Union in a festive manner. It is with great pleasure that we extend our congratulations on the occasion of this holiday to the Belgrade City Conference, to the Communists and working people of the Yugoslav capital on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and on behalf of the Communists and all the people of Moscow.

Viktor Grishin spoke on how the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, are working in a self-sacrificing manner to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress and its subsequent plenary sessions, and on how successfully they are carrying out the tasks of the 5-year plan. The Moscow Gorkom, which represents a great forward detachment of the CPSU and a reliable mainstay of its Central Committee, stands in the vanguard of the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress. The Moscow Gorkom, Viktor Grishin stressed, resolutely and consistently applies the party's general line, mobilizes the Communists and all the working people of the capital for the implementation and overfulfillment of state plans, and in the process of creative work it shapes the communist awareness of the masses.

Preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress from a position of perfecting developed socialism. The basic guidelines are being planned for the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development during the 12th 5-Year Plan and over longer periods.

In perfecting the party's leadership of the economy we proceed from the fact that party committee care for the economy primarily means caring for the people who work in the economy. This principle, which was given by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is the main principle concerning Moscow Gorkom activity.

The implementation of the creative tasks facing the Moscow people and all Soviet people is inseparable from the vast work being done by the CPSU in the international arena, Viktor Grishin went on. We are all witness to the sudden exacerbation of the international situation, the cause of which is the adventurist, military course of the reactionary imperialist circles, primarily those of the United States. They are trying to disturb the existing balance of power in the world and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, and are hatching and trying to carry out insane plans for settling international problems from positions of force. An arms race without precedent in peace time has now been started in the West. Real danger has emerged that this race might spread even to outer space. Large quantities of mass extermination weapons are being stockpiled. In these circumstances, particular significance is acquired by the unity and monolithism of the socialist countries, and by efforts made by all peace-loving forces in the struggle to curb the arms race, ensure international security, and preserve peace on earth.

Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade City Conference, told the visitor about the work which the Communists and all the working people of Yugoslavia are doing to carry out the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress. The main task facing the party organization of the Yugoslav capital is the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization, which should solve the economic problems accumulated in the country. Slobodan Milosevic also spoke about the discussion taking place in the town's party organization whose members are discussing the question of strengthening the party's unity of action and ideological unity and the consolidation and activation of its rank and file.

Also today, Viktor Grishin met with Ivan Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Serbian LC Central Committee. They considered questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship is grounded in broad and firm foundations. In the USSR there is constantly increasing interest in the life and work achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia, which is a result of the consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in numerous fields.

Links at the level of local party organs, consequently also between the Moscow Gorkom and the Belgrade City Conference, have acquired increasing importance within the framework of international cooperation in recent years. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo attaches great importance to the consolidation of our fraternal ties and sees this as the most important prerequisite for the further development of ties between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Comrade Stambolic reported on the activity of the republican party organization aimed at resolving the current and longer-term tasks of party, economic, and cultural development.

A dinner was given in the City Assembly in honor of the Moscow Gorkom delegation during which toasts were exchanged.

BRIEFS

GDR DRUG EXPERTS IN TASHKENT -- A group of GDR pharmaceutical drug experts has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. In accordance with an agreement concluded for cooperation in the field of [word indistinct] and health services, the GDR experts have brought a number of pharmaceutical drugs with them for use in Uzbek hospitals. The drugs have been recommended for use in the surgical treatment of cardiac and [words indistinct] diseases. The drugs will be used in the Uzbek Surgical Center, which is composed of seven departments. GDR companies that produce pharmaceutical drugs have trebled their supply of medical drugs to the Soviet Union during the past 10 years. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 84 GF]

PONOMAREV SPEAKS ON U.S. MISSILES TO FRENCH GROUP

LD252038 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- A meeting between delegations of the foreign affairs commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France opened in the Kremlin today. The Soviet delegation to the meeting is led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, the French -- by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly Claude Estier.

Opening the meeting, Boris Ponomarev noted that the meeting is held in time for the jubilee date -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet Union. This gives ground to recall that always during these 60 years when the USSR and France have been together this was to the benefit of both countries, both peoples. We, he said, now too, stand for good relations with France, we advocate that our countries should actively come out against the danger of war which hangs over mankind. The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ward off that danger.

Boris Ponomarev noted the great significance for Soviet-French relations of negotiations which were held in Moscow in June this year between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterrand. The USSR's stand on the most important international questions and the question of relations between the USSR and France was clearly set forth at the negotiations. This opens up new possibilities for better mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and France and development of their cooperation in the sphere of economy, scientific, technical and cultural links.

All facts of present-day life, said Boris Ponomarev, show that tension is further heightening. The situation is acquiring a still more dangerous character. Material prerequisites of a nuclear war are rapidly on the rise.

Some people say that two superpowers -- the USSR and the United States -- are responsible for tension. Such an approach is contrary to real facts. The Soviet Union puts forward a constructive, realistic alternative to the militaristic course of the United States and NATO.

We are confident, stressed Boris Ponomarev, that peace can be ensured only through putting an end to the arms race, primarily nuclear, and through reducing the level of military confrontation. This is exactly the aim of Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

Touching upon questions of prospects of resumption of negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, Boris Ponomarev said that these negotiations were deliberately frustrated by the American Administration. We, he said, insist on termination of deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles and declare that if measures are taken leading to withdrawal of the missiles that have already been deployed, steps will simultaneously be taken to cancel the reply measures. This will create the foundation for resumption of negotiations with the aim of attaining appropriate accords to deliver Europe from nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical.

Boris Ponomarev emphasized that the commenced deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe played the most pernicious role for the international situation. Seeking deployment of American first-strike nulcear missiles, leaders of the United States and its NATO allies expected to attain unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leadership repeatedly warned that the Soviet Union would not allow that and in case of realization of NATO's plans, the Soviet side will take relevant counter-measures.

Boris Ponomarev said that all military preparations and the policy of aggression of the NATO member-countries are the cause of great concern of the broad popular masses. In the whole world, above all in Europe, millions of people protest against the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war. And this movement grows from year to year, from month to month.

Boris Ponomarev noted further that the cause of the Soviet people's concern is that France also takes an active part in the arms race, both nuclear and conventional.

The head of the French delegation Claude Estier emphasized that in the complicated international situation annual regular meetings of parliamentarians promote mutual understanding and create better conditions for bilateral relations. And this meeting, he said, serves this well.

It was agreed to continue the exchange of opinions at the next meeting.

PRAVDA REPORTS SPEECH BY PCF LEADER MARCHAIS

FM251024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by G. Marchais"]

[Text] Paris, 22 Oct -- The speech by G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], at a meeting of aktiv members from the PCF local federation in the Department of Hautes-Pyrenees held in the city of Tarbes, was devoted to an analysis of preparations for the forthcoming 25th PCF Congress, due to be held early next year.

The Communist Party congress, G. Marchais pointed out, will make it possible to arrive at a solution to the most important problems facing France today and will further the cohesion of all progressive forces in the country. He especially emphasized the significance of the campaign launched with the PCF local organizations to discuss the documents to be submitted for examination by the congress.

Referring to the economic difficulties being experienced by the country, the PCF secretary general noted that they have become serious. In this connection he drew attention to the continuing growth of unemployment, the further deterioration of the working people's position, and the exacerbation of the poverty problem.

The PCF secretary general stressed that the balance of power between left-wing parties, which has been to the socialist party's advantage over the last few years, has meant tht the reforms expected by the working people and the left-wing majority's election program have not been carried out.

Referring to the PCF's stance on the problems of peace and disarmament, G. Marchais noted that the other French political parties have been contending the need to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. They have claimed that these missiles would allegedly make it possible to establish a so-called "equilibrium" of forces between the West and the East and undertake arms limitation talks.

These forecasts have not materialized, while the deployment of U.S. missiles has only stoked the arms race and resulted in a greater threat of a nuclear war in which France would be involved. The French political parties and their leaders have either made a mistake or have actually deceived the French people. The PCF was the only party to warn of the danger of these plans by the Reagan administration. Today, G. Marchais noted, the French Communists, together with all forces desiring to avert the threat of war, are advocating peace, disarmament, and friendship among peoples.

PRAVDA ON TIKHONOV TALKS WITH FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN

PM251517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks at the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 23 October N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin a Finnish delegation headed by P. Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Finland, which has come to the Soviet Union to participate in the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the armistic agreement between the USSR and Finland and of the creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, it was noted with satisfaction that a high level of mutual trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation has been achieved in relations between the USSR and Finland over the past 40 years. Developing on the basis of, and in full accordance with, the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Soviet-Finnish relations meet the long-term interests of both countries and are not subject to the influence of fluctuations in the international situation.

The April 1984 meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, the results of the official visit of Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa to the Soviet Union in September 1984, and the jubilee festivities taking place in both countries have once again convincingly demonstrated the desire of the USSR and Finland to continue strengthening good-neighborliness and friendship and to expand mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres.

N.A. Tikhonov expressed gratitude to all members of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society for their great contribution to developing and strengthening friendly Soviet-Finnish relations, which was given a high appraisal in K.U. Chernenko's greetings message.

Participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister;

On the Finnish side -- M. Miettunen, chairman of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society and state counselor; P. Tyolajarvi, first deputy speaker of the Finnish parliament; A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; T. Karvonen, deputy chairman of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society; and J. Suomi, ambassador for special assignments at the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

A. Karhila gave a reception on 23 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between Finland and the USSR and the creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society.

The reception was attended by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The Finnish delegation headed by P. Vayrynen attended the reception.

IZVESTIYA NOTES POLYAKOV'S RETURN FROM DENMARK

PM251549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Positive Results"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 Oct -- The visit to Denmark by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended. The Soviet parliamentarians were in the country for a week at the invitation of the Folketing (Parliament).

During meetings with representatives of official circles, parliament, political parties, local authorities, and the public, the guests from the USSR described in detail the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and its proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of war. They provided information on the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Union's achievements in developing the national economy and steadily improving socialist democracy.

S. Jakobsen, president of the Danish Folketing, assessed the delegation's visit highly. The arrival of the Soviet parliamentarians, he said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, has made it possible to exchange views on various aspects of bilateral ties, including the development of contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians, and on questions of bilateral economic cooperation. The meetings that were held helped the further development and intensification of Soviet-Danish relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home on 21 October and arrived in Moscow the same day. It included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.I. Guryev, L.B. Yermin, A.M. Kunayev, E. Ya. Kapcha, and P.M. Telepnev.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; V.G. Vysotin, director of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and (I. Alken), Danish charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

BRUTENTS INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY

AL-SAFIR Interview

NC251110 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 24 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview granted by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to AL-SAFIR correspondent Mu'taz Maydani in Beirut on 23 October]

[Text] [Maydani] It seems obvious that the Soviet Union is currently working to stimulate its moves in the region by strengthening its relations with allied Arab countries and by improving relations with the other Arab countries. These moves have recently been stimulated in the Gulf countries through meetings with Kuwaiti officials and the military agreements that were reached. What are the bases of the Soviet moves in this direction?

[Brutents] I would rather speak not about stimulating the Soviet moves in the area, but about the firm and principled Soviet course of cooperation with Arab countries and assisting them to bolster their independence and resistance to the imperialist attempts against them. This is the basis for proceeding to broaden our relations with the Arab countries. If we mention the general principles, they are the principles of cooperation with equal rights, reciprocal benefits, and sensitivity about the independence of Arab countries and noninterference in their domestic affairs. These are our principles, which are aimed at helping the Arab countries safeguard their independence and confront U.S.-Israeli attempts to infringe upon their independence. In press statements I have mentioned a story, which most likely originates from Western sources, about Soviet policy being readjusted toward the so-called moderate Arab countries. This story was invented by those who love cheap and exciting topics and who are trying to distort well established facts. We are bolstering our relations with our friends and the latest example of this is President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow. We are also developing our relations with the other Arab countries within the framework of our firm and principled course. and we are ready to continue with this course. You mentioned certain Arab countries, but we are also ready to strengthen cooperation even with the Arab countries not mentioned in your question.

[Maydani] It has been recently reported that a Saudi official intends to visit Moscow shortly. Is this true?

[Brutents] I have no information on this, but we do not rule out such a visit. The Soviet stand is well known. We realize the importance of the Saudi role and its influence in the Arab world. The clear principles of our foreign policy with the Arab countries allow for developing and expanding relations with Saudi Arabia. We have not forgotten that Saudi Arabia was among the first, or rather, the first Arab country with which we established diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union is aware that Saudi officials raise issues characterized by a friendly and positive attitude toward the Soviet Union. We will neither rush anyone nor are we in a hurry. We are ready, but this does not mean that our readiness will infringe upon Saudi Arabia's relations with other countries or affect our relations with those whom Saudi Arabia considers as friends.

[Maydani] What is your assessment of the friendship treaty between Moscow and Sanaa?

[Brutents] The conclusion of the friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and the YAR is consistent with the interests and development of relations with the YAR and Arab interests in general. We can establish friendly relations with Arab countries that have different social and political systems.

This treaty did not lack a foundation; it is the outcome of cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the YAR for several years. This cooperation is based on foundations that are in keeping with the interests of Arab countries. As I have said, the Soviet Union can cooperate with Arab countries that have different political views provided that these countries are bound by Arab interests.

[Maydani] Regarding Moscow's relations with Jordan, it seems that there is a Soviet eagerness to preserve and strengthen these relations within the framework of the Soviet proposed solution to the area's crisis. How do you assess these relations?

[Brutents] Our relations with Jordan are developing successfully. This successful development has been going on for many years and is based on our principles with regard to the solution of the Middle East issue. We support a comprehensive and just solution, a solution that would involve the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their independent state. Jordan is one of the states that is closely linked with the solution of the Middle East issue. We are prepared to develop these relations within this framework.

We have observed that Jordan is showing interest in developing relations with the Soviet Union. Apart from the increasing understanding of our policy, Jordan realizes that it is facing the U.S. pro-Israeli policy, a policy that seeks to impose a U.S. peace on the area. This decreases the illusions about a possible change in U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

[Maydani] Iraqi Minister Tariq 'Aziz recently visted Moscow and the talks during the visit dealt with the area's affairs, particularly the Gulf war. What is the nature of your current relations with Baghdad and what is your position toward the Gulf war in light of the recent developments?

[Brutents] We have friendly relations with Iraq, and Soviet-Iraqi cooperation is developing successfully. Iraq's recent interest in ending the Gulf war is receiving an appropriate response from Moscow.

We continue to believe that this war is meaningless and through it neither of the two sides can attain its objective. This war cannot serve any humanitarian issues. We wonder why tens of thousands of youths are being killed. It is a grotesque war claiming human and material losses. Our stand is based on the fact that only imperialism and Zionism benefit from this war because Iraq and Iran are both opposed to Israeli aggression. We have declared in written and verbal statements that the two countries' capabilities are being drained instead of being employed to confront imperialist-Israeli plotting.

Furthermore, imperialism is benefiting from the war by enhancing its military presence in the area. Regardless of our viewpoint, the results of the war is the same: This war is unjustifiable, not only from the perspective of the national interests of Iraq and Iran, but also from the perspective of the struggle against imperialism. An immediate halt to this war would by much better.

[Maydani] Let us now touch on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow. This visit resulted in many analyses. One of them confirms that the visit was a complete success while others believe that the [Soviet and Syrian] viewpoints were not completely identical regarding certain matters. You participated in the talks. What is your assessment, what is the status of Soviet-Syrian relations, and how are these translated into practice?

[Brutents] The results of the visit were crystal clear in the joint Syrian-Soviet communique. This substantive and comprehensive communique reflects the status of the Syrian-Soviet relations, which are strong, close, and multifaceted. However, some information media and some sources, which entertain tendentious objectives, are launching political campaigns. These sources did not read the joint Syrian-Soviet communique and are trying to imagine things that do not actually exist.

I want to say that from our point of view, President Hafiz al-Asad's visit was successful, and the talks between Comrade Chernenko, the CPSU secretary general and chairman of the Presidium, and President Hafiz al-Asad will be a further impetus for promoting Syrian-Soviet cooperation. Their practical results will soon be translated in all fields, whether in the sphere of military or political cooperation. The two sides are satisfied with and convinced of the results of the visit.

We held common views on all the vital international issues and on our joint assessment of the situation in the Middle East.

We held the same view that the U.S.-Israeli approach in the Middle East has not changed, and that the United States is still active in the sphere of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. We held a common view that this approach demands, as in the past, effective resistance by all Arab nationalist forces. We focused on Syria's vital role in all this.

Even with regard to the complex Palestinian issue, where there could be differences of views, we have reached a very important joint conclusion, and I want to focus on it. I do not remember exactly the form in which it was put, but the sense is that we have focused on the importance of the Palestinian factor in the Middle East, and any action that could affect or undermine this Palestinian factor is unacceptable. The division in the Palestinian liberation movement is also unacceptable. Likewise, anything that affects the status of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people is also rejected and unacceptable.

Are not all these extremely important points? Therefore, whatever those who make inaccurate commentaries and tendentious analyses may say, we are proceeding from the fact that the recent Moscow talks will lead to strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

[Maydani] An attempt is being made to improve diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt. What is the basis for this Soviet move, and how far has the Egyptian-Soviet dialogue gone?

[Brutents] Indeed, our relations with Egypt are improving, but nothing exciting has so far taken place. The two ambassadors arrived at their posts. There is a push for more normal economic relations, and there is a more cordial tone between the two sides. However, why is this received with some excitement? It is because Al-Sadat brought Soviet-Egyptian relations to such a point that whatever happens causes sharp reaction. Our relations with Egypt are based on the same principles I have mentioned before. We have always understood and continue to understand Egypt's importance in the Arab family. We understand the extent of the damage suffered by the Arab world and the Arab front for resisting U.S.-Israeli aggression as a result of Egypt's departure because of Al-Sadat's policy.

This is what prompted the Soviet Union to strengthen its relations with the Arab states on the basis of strengthening their independence. Approximately a year ago, I said in interviews with AL-SAFIR and MONDAY MORNING that any step that Egypt undertakes in favor of developing relations with the Soviet Union, strengthening its national independence, consolidating its independent approach, and bolstering its position in the face of outside pressure -- I will not specify where the outside pressures come from, because I do not want to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs -- any such step will be received with understanding on our part.

We were not the ones who initiated the deterioration in relations. Al-Sadat trampled on Egypt's interests, and showed ingratitude for all that we provided to Egypt.

We will receive with understanding any Egyptian step of the kind mentioned above and this is what is happening now. How many steps will take place along this road will be up to Egypt and us. It depends more on Egypt.

We understand that Egypt's situation is more difficult. However, there are forces -- I am not saying that they are inside Egypt, but foreign forces -- that feel that such steps are not in their interest, and they are unhappy about the progress achieved in Egyptian-Soviet relations.

[Maydani] How are your relations with the Arab Maghreb states, specifically with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco?

[Brutents] Our relations a e being consolidated and developed with Morocco and Tunisia. Concerning Morocco, there are persistent U.S. attempts to influence that country and penetrate it economically, politically, and militarily. However, we have normal relations with Morocco.

We have long-term and friendly cooperation with Algeria. Relations between the two countries and their parties are on an organized basis between the CPSU and the FLN.

I was in Algiers 2 weeks ago as part of a Soviet party delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the invitation of the Algerian party and state leadership. The visit was very successful and the talks, which were held in a very cordial atmosphere, were very positive. During the talks, we affirmed our stands and perception of certain international issues and the situation in the Arab world and Africa. There were several points on which we shared common views. I can even say that we adopted common stands toward several essential issues.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the visit and praised our consistent course that has the goal of developing cooperation with Algeria.

We also have friendly large-scale cooperation with Libya.

[Maydani] How do you evaluate the Gromyko-Reagan meeting and the talks in between, especially regarding the situation in the Middle East?

[Brutents] After the meeting, Comrade Gromyko summed up its results, namely that there has been no truly tangible or practical change in U.S. policy. There is a simple amendment in vocabularly, and some change in tone.

The previous talk of the "empire of evil" is no longer heard, but the amendment in the choice of expressions is not enough. What is important is a change in practice, something that is not evident thus far.

However, the change in tone is an important indicator of the strong confrontation in this course and of its unpopularity. A strong confrontation will impose a change in this course toward a more realistic policy.

Concerning the Middle East, there is another example of U.S. policy, namely, Reagan's speech before the UN General Assembly in which he stated that he adheres to reviving the program called the "Reagan plan," which completely conflicts with Arab interests and with the interest of a just peace in the Middle East.

[Maydani] What about the Gromyko-Shamir meeting?

[Brutents] The meeting did not reveal any change in Israeli policy. It did not reveal any Israel intention of giving up its aggressive and bloody course against the Arab countries. Therefore, the meeting did not result in any change in Soviet policy toward Israel.

[Maydani] How do you view the Lebanese crisis? Do you think it is proceeding toward a solution? What are your expectations concerning the Israeli occupation?

[Brutents] I will say one thing. I have visited Lebanon several times. This time there is practically no shooting. There is no shooting in most parts of Lebanon. This is a change for the better, which cannot be underestimated.

I hope, and Soviet officials hope, that this will be a prelude to a solid and just resolution of the complicated and acute Lebanese problems. This resolution should be based on respect for the principles of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, nonintervention in its affairs, preserving its territorial integrity, and keeping it as one unpartitioned and undivided state. Such a resolution should be based on national reconciliation and national dialogue.

I would like to remind you that this stand was mentioned in detail in the joint Soviet-Syrian communique. This formula precisely reflects the viewpoint of both sides on this subject.

Concerning southern Lebanon, this is a special, separate issue. It is an issue of an aggressor's seizure of a part of the Arab land. It is an important and urgent issue. We agree with the Lebanese national forces and with all the Lebanese who believe that Lebanese issues cannot be resolved before the removal of the Israeli occupation.

We in the Soviet Union support and are in complete solidarity with the heroic struggle currently taking place in southern Lebanon, where Israel is paying a heavy price for its occupation. Israel will see for itself that it will not be easy to swallow this morsel which might turn into a thorn that will suffocate it.

We reject the U.S.-backed Israeli attempts to impose conditions on Lebanon in return for an Israeli withdrawal, conditions that undermine Lebanon's sovereignty and security. These attempts are aimed at selling Lebanon something that it owns, selling it its land in exchange for a price that includes conditions conflicting with Lebanon's dignity and national sovereignty.

[Maydani] The Soviet Union is adopting a special stand on the PLO's crisis. How would you define this stand?

[Brutents] Our stand can be expressed as follows: The current complications and differences within the PLO are very harmful, not only to the Palestinian issue but also to the Arab cause, the struggle against imperialism, the struggle for a just solution in the area, and the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggression. I believe that no Arab friend or Arab patriot can be indifferent toward the fact that the PLO's reputation, strength, and international weight -- and all gains made by the efforts of the Palestinians themselves, the support of their friends and allies, and frankly speaking, the Soviet backing -- is being wasted in this manner. This only pleases imperialism. We believe that these differences must be overcome and the unity and cohesion of the Palestinians must be strengthened. Dividing the PLO is rejected. Division can raise a question mark over the reputation and weight of the Palestinians.

We still believe and proceed from the premise that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and it is the sole representative because it is one organization. This is our stand and we believe that these differences and difficulties can be overcome provided that all those concerned have good intentions.

[Maydani] What are your expectations regarding the future stages in the area and the possibilities for a solution?

[Brutents] The nature of the stage and upcoming developments require another lengthy answer. I would only say that the developments of the situation will be contingent upon the efforts made by those seeking a solution, those who are confronting the U.S.-Israeli plans aimed at making the region a joint U.S.-Israeli protectorate. Here a big question arises about the unity of Arab ranks. No one can replace the Arabs or act for them. We understand well the importance and weight of Soviet assistance and will continue to offer this help. If we view this realistically and learn from the lessons of the development of events and historical experience, it goes without saying that only the Arabs can be the basic force in liberating the Arabs. The Arabs have very large resources in this respect. These resources are not merely wishes. We are now in a country where the Americans and Israelis suffered tangible losses and were forced to retreat with contusions and bruises still on their faces. The Arabs have great resources and must make use of them. We are not fostering fancies. We know that what we are saying is difficult. The Arab peoples have differences and there are effective circles that are not considering what must be considered, but are acting according to their own interests. All this is true, but also true is that the national and patriotic forces and Arab patriots have huge resources. We are convinced that the national forces in the Arab world are present within the Arab popular masses and within all social classes in the Arab world. The national forces have a huge potential represented at all levels. I conclude by emphasizing that many things depend on the Arab's activity, effectiveness, and unity.

Clandestine Radio Interview

NC252034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Exclusive" interview with Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee by unidentified Voice of the Mountain reporter -- recorded; date and place not given; Brutent's answers in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] [Reporter] The Voice of the Mountain Radio is pleased to interview Comrade Karen Brutents who arrived to represent the Soviet Union on the 60th jubilee of the Lebanese Communist Party. Comrade Karen, what is the role that you, Soviet comrades, can play in liberating the Lebanese south?

[Brutents] We have repeatedly given our answer to this question. We [word indistinct] can play a role. We are playing a role and we always have. We can hardly overestimate the worldwide solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle in south Lebanon. Naturally, the major role in liberating the Lebanese south is that played by the Lebanese patriots themselves. This is what has always happened throughout history. The liberation of occupied territories is, above all, the task of national resistance. However, the Lebanese resistance in the south enjoys overwhelming support across the globe. I might add that our country and party are at the forefront of this international support -- the support that takes many forms, political and diplomatic.

I believe the Lebanese delegations that visited the Soviet Union got the impression that the Soviet Union understands well the issue of the Lebanese south and that the Soviet media are providing the Soviet people with a detailed account of events in southern Lebanon.

[Reporter] It seems that the Arab region is being polarized again. Do you think the United States is renewing its role in the area, that of splitting the Arab world into opposing camps?

[Brutents] To start with, I would not describe these camps as new. As it is, the Arab world has always had certain alliances. For example, the steadfastness and confrontation front has already achieved much in fighting imperialism. This is one thing. The other is that the revived attempts by the United States to impose its solutions on the Arabs have never stopped. These attempts are sometimes made overtly and sometimes covertly, but, in my opinion, they have never been interrupted.

[Reporter] The question then is, as you have just said, that the U.S. policy was overt at the beginning and aimed at acquiring bases, but presently the United States is acting from behind the scenes.

[Brutents] I would not put it that way. Looking into the basic principles of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, we can conclude that there have been uninterrupted attempts to cultivate friendships in the area. Are you unaware that the United States has allies and friends in the area?

[Reporter] This brings us to another question: What sort of help can the Soviet Union, an ally of the Arab countries, offer in this respect?

[Brutents] I have not noticed any major change in U.S. policies in the Middle East. Following the failure of several attempts in the area, particularly in your country, and the failure and subsequent stalemate of the famous Reagan plan, the Americans were forced to reduce their personal presence but not their actual activities. Sometimes world opinion tends to speak about a reduction in our activities in the area. However, in fact, [words indistinct] most of the U.S. activities [word indistinct] their level.

If it is, as you say, a matter of polarization. I would agree that the (?coordination) of Arab efforts, rather than the schisms and contradictions between one Arab group and another, would (?strengthen) the Arab stands.

However, still [words indistinct] we are talking about the alliance [talahum] against imperialist schemes. On one hand, we have those who support the Camp David accords. Their attempts have always been there and were always confronted. On the other hand, there are some Arab countries who cooperate to defend Arab interests and repulse the imperialist schemes in the area. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Comrade Karen, you have mentioned that the Reagan plan for the area has failed, but it appears that President Reagan's return to the White House for an additional 4 years will prompt him to reactivate his plan in the area. In such an event, what role will you play in the area to confront this plan?

[Brutents] There are [words indistinct] things. If Reagan is reelected president, we expect the U.S. Administration to attempt to push its plans -- the American plans -- in the Middle East. If another person is elected president, I do not imagine that he will change the traditional U.S. policy in this area.

The plan might not be called the Reagan plan; it might be given another name, I do not know. However, I do not take the subject [words indistinct]. If there is talk about plans that are hostile to the Arab interests -- imperialist plans -- the most important role for confronting these plans depends on the Arabs themselves. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we, as we have said in the past, have always extended assistance to the just struggle of the Arab people. We continuously adhere to this line. We also do everything in our power to see that the anti-Arab plans are not realized. However, depiste any assistance [word indistinct] we realize its value and importance. We must not detract from the importance of this assistance. However, the results of this battle (?depend) on the stand of the Arabs themselves. This is a rule, because the results of any people's struggle depend primarily on the people themselves. For this reason, I am reaffirming this. Why? Not because I love [word indistinct] or another and ask about the value of Soviet aid to any people. No, I am taking this opportunity to refer to what the Soviet leaders have always pointed out in the past about this and to what the Soviet leadership and Comrade Chernenko, the CPSU Central Commiittee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out during his recent continuous meetings with several Arab leaders.

I say that the recent weeks in Moscow were Arab weeks. During the series of meetings that were held, it was said that we absolutely support the Arabs, just as we used to do in the past.

[Reporter] Let us ponder a little the Arab weeks in the Soviet Union. During the recent meeting between Comrade Chernenko and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, were more effective points defined for the Soviet Union's policy in the area?

[Brutents] The joint Soviet-Syrian statement was published by newspapers and other media in a detailed manner, explaining the contents of the negotiations. It appears that this statement was published in the newspaper AN-NIDA, for example.

[Reporter] We also broadcast it on radio.

[Brutents] Therefore, the listeners are well aware of this subject. I would only like to speak about the content of these negotiations. We affirmed our principled line, in all our relations with the Arab states with which we met on the Lebanese issue. We clearly put on record our stand and determination to develop relations with Syria and bolster Soviet-Arab cooperation. We very resolutely confront all the imperialist and [word indistinct] schemes. This is a tangible matter that need not be pointed out.

[Reporter] Will the results of the Soviet-Syrian meeting become apparent in the region soon?

[Brutents] All friendships and all relations (?result) from tangible matters. If we are talking about strengthening ties of cooperation [words indistinct] are tangible. It is known when we talk about our relations with Syria that there is close cooperation in the political, diplomatic, economic, and military fields. Each time we meet we talk about the development of (?relations).

[Reporter] Comrade Brutents. We have learned that when the National Democratic Front was established [in Lebanon] Soviet television was the first to announce it. What is your evaluation of this front under leader Walid Junblatt?

[Brutents] [Words indistinct] was the first item on Soviet television. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] The question is, what is your evaluation of this front and of its program to solve the domestic crisis?

[Brutents] It is difficult for me to deal with the issue of solving Lebanon's domestic problems. You should fully understand that it is (?difficult) for me to make any comment on Lebanese internal affairs. I allow myself to express public opinion on (?this issue). Any cohesiveness of Lebanese national democratic forces in order to [word indistinct] the main tasks confronting the Lebanese people -- that is an independent, unified Lebanon with its territories united, liberation of the southern Lebanese soil -- any cohesiveness of this type will serve the interests of Lebanon as a whole.

Our party has good relations with the Progressive Socialist Party and its Chairman Walid Junblatt. Several delegations from your party have visited the Soviet Union. We appreciate these relations and hope our friendship will grow stronger all the time. Also, we were invited, 6 months ago, by your party to Beirut. We appreciate both this invitation, which we gratefully accepted, and the time we spent with the comrades in your party.

[Reporter] Does the Soviet Union expect an imminent withdrawal from the south?

[Brutents] Certainly they will withdraw, because history proves that occupation cannot last. This applies to this tangible case here on Lebanese soil, soil that is burning under the feet of the occupier. It is a matter of an incursion turning into real war. This is why the talk is now centered around the conditions of this withdrawal. How long will Israel (?pursue) its goals in Lebanon? Israel is presently suffering a lot because of its occupation of Lebanon. What is happening now is that, as some say, Israel is trying to sell Lebanese land to Lebanon. It wants to exact a price. In other words, it wants to restrict or reduce Lebanese sovereignty over this land. This is something that contradicts Lebanese national interests and is in fact meant to serve U.S. and Israeli interests. Evidently, the more you confront this the sooner the Israelis will pull out of Lebanon.

[Reporter] Does this mean that you reject holding direct negotiations with the Israeli enemy?

[Brutents] This is not what I am saying. The only one to reject or accept such negotiations is the Lebanese Government. It is not for me to tell the Lebanese Government how to make up its mind. I am only stating my personal views on this issue.

[Reporter] Comrade Karen. What would you like to tell the Lebanese people through the Voice of the Mountain?

[Brutents] First of all, I would like to convey the best greetings of all the Soviet people and Soviet workers. We in the Soviet Union are following the [words indistinct] the Arab people and we are in solidarity with the struggle of the [word indistinct] people. We have great respect for the Lebanese people as a people [words indistinct] who love work. We share with these people their great difficulties. We also highly appreciate this people's [words indistinct] in south Lebanon. We can talk a little about this subject, but I cannot adequately express the feelings of the Soviet people. It is said that it is better for one to see things than to hear about them a hundred times. Therefore, if the Lebanese come to the Soviet Union, they will be able to see the things I have spoken about more clearly. Finally, we warmly wish the Lebanese victory in their struggle in south Lebanon, [word indistinct] the Israeli military withdrawal from the southern Lebanese territory as soon as possible, [words indistinct] unity and independence for the Lebanese Republic.

[Reporter] Thank you, Comrade Karen.

BRUTENTS MEETS WITH LEBANESE PRESIDENT

For Lebanese media reportage on the visit by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to Beirut, including his meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Brutents' comments on this meeting, see the Lebanon section of the 25 October Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRUTENTS, CPSU DELEGATION VISIT SYRIA

For Syrian coverage of the visit to Syria by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee, including his meeting with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, see the Syria section of the 26 October Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS 'SLANDEROUS' TEHRAN TV FILM

PM251201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Semenov article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Fabrication From the Television Screen"]

[Text] The Iraq-Iran war has been going on for 4 years now. It has caused untold damage to both countries and maintains a state of constant tension in the Persian Gulf region.

The USSR's position with respect to this military conflict is abundantly clear. We are against the fratricidal war and advocate ending it rapidly through talks. The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war plays into the hands of imperialism and Zionism, which are using it to strengthen their own positions in the Near and Middle East.

In this connection, the fact that certain circles in Iran are stubbornly trying to distort our country's position vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq conflict is striking. On their initiative it is evident that an anti-Soviet film which flagrantly distorts the actual state of affairs was made and shown on Tehran television. The authors of this fabrication set the goal of convincing the Iranian public that the Soviet Union supposedly bears responsibility for the continuation and escalation of the military conflict. Juggling with the facts and slandering the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, they are trying to accuse Moscow of an approach to the Iran-Iraq war "coordinated with the United States."

Naturally the question arises: Who needs this falsehood?

It is clear that it plays into the hands of the imperialist forces who, while skillfully heating up the Iran-Iraq conflict, are trying to cover the traces of their crimes.

The slanderous attacks against the USSR also serve those forces within Iran that, while kindling blind hatred in the country toward their northern neighbor, are striving to undermine the anti-imperialist trend of the 1978-1979 Iranian revolution and to build bridges with the West, including the United States, under cover of a noisy anti-Soviet campaign. These forces are utilizing anti-Sovietism as a pretext for continuing repressions against progressive forces in Iran, primarily the Poeple's Party of Iran (Tudeh), the vanguard of Iranian working people.

As is known, the USSR, which takes a position of noninterference in the Iran-Iraq conflict, is striving to maintain normal good-neighborly relations with Iran, which is borne out by specific deeds.

If we look at recent history, the facts attest that our country was among the first to greet the anti-imperialist anti-shah revolution in Iran and has always opposed the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, which has been trying to stifle it. The USSR came to the assistance of the Iranian republic when the West was trying to establish an economic blockade.

As might be judged from certain statements by responsible representatives of the Iranian Government, Iran would also like to strengthen good-neighborly relations with the USSR. However, the anti-Soviet campaign that has been fanned in Iran, particularly the slanderous film made by Iranian television, is in no way in keeping with such statements and, moreover, does not promote the development of genuinely friendly relations between the two neighbors.

REPORTERS' BRIEFING ON MIDEAST LEADER VISITS HELD

PM251013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held 22 October on the results of the visits to the USSR by the presidents of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, and Syria and the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq.

V. Ya. Sukhin, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section, stated at the briefing that the Soviet-Arab meetings emphasized that the persisting dangerously explosive situation in the Near East has been caused by Israel's ceaseless acts of aggression, relying on the support of the United States, which is barring the way to genuine peace by its attempts to foist separate deals on the Arabs. The meetings pointed to the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Soviet spokesman stated that the participants in the meetings confirmed that a fundamental improvement in the Near East position is achievable only through collective efforts, by means of an international conference in which all interested parties, including the PLO, are participants. The Soviet side stated firmly that the USSR has always sided and will continue to side with the Arab peoples fighting against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat and to strengthen their sovereignty and independence. During the talks, the Arab state leaders noted the great significance of the Soviet Union's principled and consistent line in Near East affairs and declared their support for the Soviet Union's 29 July proposals for a Near East settlement, noting their constructive and topical nature and pointing out that they meet the fundamental interests of the Arab states.

Complete identity of views among the sides emerged during discussion of international problems regarding the need to further step up the efforts of peace-loving states in the interests of stopping the arms race imposed by imperialist circles, preventing nuclear war, and strengthening world peace. The results of the meetings make it possible to conclude that they will make an important contribution to the cause of strengthening and developing Soviet-Arab friendship, which is a powerful factor in countering the expansionist Middle East schemes of Israel and its backer, the United States.

Journalists' questions were answered.

KORNILOV CITED ON NEED FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD201649 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Peace for the Near East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 October (TASS) -- The interests of the peoples of the Near East and the interests of international security as a whole insistently dictate the necessity to double and treble the efforts aimed at eliminating the source of tension. That is why, political observer Yuriy Kornilov stresses in SELSKAYA ZHIZN, the USSR's proposals on a Near East settlement have received such a wide response in the world. The USSR favors: ensuring in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the creation of their own state; truly ensuring the rights of security and independent existence and development for all the region's states, ending the state of war, and establishing peace between the Arab states and Israel; and last but not least, adopting international guarantees for a settlement in which the USSR is prepared to take a most active part.

Yuriy Kornilov writes that it is hardly necessary to try to prove than an all-embracing, truly just, and genuinely lasting settlement of the Near Eastern problem that touches on the interests of many states can be worked out and implemented only through a collective effort with the participation of all the interested sides. The USSR repeatedly stresses that the main route to a settlement lies in the convening of an authoritative international conference on the Near East which would review the whole complex of problems and end with the signing of several treaties or one general treaty embracing all the organically interlinked components of a settlement.

Touching on the position and aims of the United States in the Near East, the observer stresses that Washington is striving to take reprisals against the Arab national liberation movement, clear the way for imperialist expansion, and split the ranks of the Arabs.

Evidently, there are two differing, moreover, totally opposed approaches to the Near East problem. Now, however, every objective person can clearly see that peace can be brought to the peoples of the region not by support for the Zionist aggressors and not by behind-the-scenes intrigues and separate deals which the Washington administration is so zealously specializing in, but by an all-embracing, just settlement that the USSR espouses and advocates.

BEGLOV CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. MIDEAST POLICIES

LD212243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Notes of alarm again began to be sounded in reports from Lebanon this week. Repeatedly, the truth is confirmed: The situation in the Middle East as a whole will be normalized only when the Arab territories occupied by Israel after June 1967 are liberated, the Arab people of Palestine regain their homeland, and reliable security is guaranteed for all the states of this region. Not one of these vital problems for the peoples of the region has even moved near to its solution. Last week, several events took place that again underlined the contrast between the two approaches to these problems. As has been said already, the American Administration has only one recipe: unthinking support of its strategic ally, Israel, building up its military presence, and separate deals. Washington has no interest in achieving peace by political means.

Yet is is clear to every person of common sense that the situation demands precisely collective solutions, based on consideration of the rights and interests of all sides, with the help of an international conference called for this purpose under the aegis of the United Nations. However, you will never get peace with what the Pentagon chief has just taken to the Middle East -- a decision to allocate additional billions of dollars to Israel for military purposes.

A different route is defended by the Soviet Union and the progressive forces of the Arab Orient. Recently, the world press has been widely commenting on the results of the Soviet-Syrian talks, noting their broad international significance. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has become a vitally important matter for the Arab peoples not merely to rebuff Israel's expansion and aggression and to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict on the only just basis, but also to successfully solve the tasks of peaceful construction that face these peoples. This month other highly placed guests from the Arab Orient have also been in the Soviet Union, among them the leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Summing up his visit, he emphasized the great importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union for the successful solution of the tasks of the national democratic revolution in South Yemen.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD252132 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 25 TASS -- According to a spokesman for the Iraqi High Military Command, Iraqi Navy attacked a sea convoy bound for the Iranian port of Bandar-e Khomeyni this morning. Three ships were sunk and the fourth was hit and caught fire.

Iraqi Air Force has been bombing Iranian positions and troop concentrations on the central and southern sectors of the front for the fourth day now. According to an Iraqi military communique, Iraqi Air Force planes made 99 combat sorties in the past 24 hours. Iranian troops suffered serious losses in manpower and materiel in the zone of combat operations.

Nicosia October 25 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that Iranian troops coped with all of their tasks during the offensive in the area of Meymak and are now holding the captured positions. 11 Iraqi trench shelters were destroyed on the southern front. Iranian artillery fire killed 20 Iraqi servicemen in the north-western sector of the front.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA DISCUSSES SOUTHERN AFRICA'S PLIGHT

LD260034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, is in our country. In Moscow today, the delegation met with representatives of the Soviet press. Addressing the journalists, Sam Nujoma, the leader of the delegation and president of SAWPO, noted that the situation in the south of Africa had grown tenser recently. The racist Republic of South Africa regime, encouraged and supported by the imperialist countries of the West, above all the United States, is intensifying its aggressive attacks on neighboring independent states, and its occupation of Namibia is growing harsher. Under these circumstances, said Sam Nujoma, our people are fully determined to continue the struggle for independence and the expulsion of the South African colonizers. We reject the maneuvers of the Reagan administration and the Pretoria authorities aimed at the establishment of a puppet regime in Namibia. The West is making a great fuss about the so-called democratization process, but this process is merely the latest attempt to wreck the fulfillment of the UN plan for the decolonization of Namibia and an attempt to impose a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem.

Imperialism is trying everything to consolidate itself on our soil in order to continue the plunder of its natural resources. The transnational corporations earn fabulous profits from this. For 18 years we have been conducting an armed defense for our right to freedom. During these years, the people have rallied around SWAPO. The people are aware of SWAPO's precise goals, and therefore cannot be duped by any pseudo-reforms. Terror or repression cannot make us give up our chosen road.

We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people for their consistent support for this just struggle and for their solidarity with SWAPO, the internationally-recognized representatives of the Namibian people, said Sam Nujoma in conclusion.

U.S. GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT TO CHAD CRITICIZED

LD241402 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports: General Vernon Walters, a well-known American expert on "covert operations" who has been appointed by President Reagan an ambassador at large, has ended his tour of Africa. This time the Washington emissary, a former deputy director of the CIA, concentrated on developments in Chad and around it.

Local observers point out that Walters, who was active in the overthrow of the Popular Unity government in Chile, made his tour precisely at a time when independent African countries took fresh steps to settle the situation in Chad by peaceful means. Talks between delegates of the major military and political groupings of Chad opened in Brazzaville, capital of Congo, thanks to their diplomatic efforts. The White House envoy attempted grossly to interfere in Chadian affairs and actually did everything he could to block success at the Brazzaville meeting.

According to the U.S. press, Walters' position reflects the erstwhile plans of the leadership of the USA and other NATO countries to use Chad as a staging area for imperialist intervention in Central Africa. The NATION magazine says that way back in 1981 the CIA launched a covert operation to overthrow the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad, formed in 1979 with the assistance of the Organisation of African Unity.

CASTRO RECEIVES BAYBAKOV IN HAVANA 25 OCT

LD252306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct (TASS) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, today received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman, who has arrived here to take part in the 39th CEMA session.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship, questions of economic cooperation between the two countries in the coming 5-year plan as well as for the long term were discussed.

KOSHOYEV, CUBAN PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT MEET

PM260911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] T.Kh. Koshoyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, has received Jose Raul Amaro Salup, president of the Cuban Supreme People's Tribunal.

A warm, friendly talk was held in which V.I. Terebilov, USSR Supreme Court chairman, and L.F. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, participated.

USSR SUPPORTS NICARAGUA AGAINST U.S. AT UN

LD252205 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The mining of Nicaraguan ports, the bombing of populated localities of Nicaragua by U.S. planes, and the smuggling of counterrevolutionary and subversive gangs to the territory of the sovereign country are examples of the U.S. policy of state terrorism. This has been stated by the Nicaraguan representative at the U.N. Javier Chamorro Mora. Addressing the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he pointed out a new manifestation of this policy -- a manual on the execution of political assassinations, which was prepared by the CIA for the anti-Nicaraguan rabble.

The Nicaraguan delegation submitted for the consideration of the session a draft resolution demanding the unconditional and urgent termination of hostile acts against the republic.

The U.S. policy of state terrorism and Washington's interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples are the main source of tension in Central America, stressed the permanent representative of Cuba at the U.N. Oscar Oramas Oliva. U.S. imperialism is trying to place in power there the regimes obedient to it and is building up its military presence in the area. Whole countries have been turned into the outposts of U.S. aggression. Delegates of Hungary, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, and other countries also denounced the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S. in Central America.

The settlement of the situation in Central America should be based on the unconditional termination of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the region and the holding of peace talks, Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the U.N. underlined. The USSR has invariably supported the efforts of those who strive for a peaceful settlement of conflicts. This can be fully applied to Central America, primarily to the situation around Nicaragua. The Soviet delegation supports the draft resolution submitted by Nicaragua.

Positive efforts of the countries included in the "Contadora Group" and their striving for an early termination of the talks and the achievement of a political settlement of the conflict also deserve support, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed.

SOBOLEV CRITICIZES GRENADA INVASION ON ANNIVERSARY

LD252221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops, President Reagan stated that it restored a sense of worth to Americans. Here is a commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev:

Not for the first time in his statements, the U.S. President establishes America's national dignity on such a shaky foundation as the occupation of a tiny island. Extolling the aggression against Grenada, the U.S. leader lets it be understood that he would act in the same way in the future.

A sense of one's own worth is a delicate subject, but what is one to think when it is presented as the obverse of a policy of state terrorism. It must be noted that in his views on dignity the U.S. President differs sharply from the overwhelming majority of people on earth. One hundred and eight states of the international community condemned the invasion of Grenada, and of course the Grenadians themselves take a different view of the aggression from the U.S. leaders. There was a time when official U.S. circles and propagandists painted a rosy picture of the warm reception given the occupiers by the island's population, and the White House was planning to mark the present anniversary of the invasion with a ceremony. There was talk of a visit to the island by the President himself, but plans were changed. After all, the television cameramen would have had to photograph the President against a background of shattered buildings, damaged roads, and above all, it would have been difficult to vouch for the behavior of the Grenadians, the unemployed who make up almost half the able-bodied people of the island, the homeless, and those caught up in the atmosphere of crime, vice, drug-abuse, and prostitution which accompanies U.S. troops everywhere. It would have been more difficult for the President to speak there in his customary pretentious style, so the Washington authorities not only reorganized the jubilee plans, but also gave appropriate orders to their proteges on the island. In Grenada, the anniversary of the invasion has been declared a day of solitude and reflection in order to prevent any open acts of protest.

In the United States itself, to judge by local reports, there are people who share the viewpoint of the President concerning the aggression, but they in no way represent all Americans. Evidence of this are the numerous demonstrations and meetings, timed for the anniversary of the invasion, whose participants consider that by trampling on the dignity of another people you do nothing to strengthen your own.

TV VIEWS GRENADA INVASION ANNIVERSARY, CIA MANUAL

LD260131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] We all remember the White House's version. The President was sleeping peacefully. Suddenly at 0430 there came a phone call.

Representatives of the democratic countries of the Caribbean basin were calling to request that peace and democracy be saved from a threat to tiny Grenada. The President, in his pajamas, considered the matter, took advice, and occupied the island. That is how things were. And just so no one remained in any doubt about the truth of these words, photographs were produced showing the President being woken up by the phone call and that he was really in his pajamas while the dark night and the communist threat lay outside. As you see, it was very handy that at 0430 there was a photographer near the President, just by accident, with his camera.

It seems to me that this insulting photo-show attempting to justify the crime is no less loathsome than the crime itself. A year has passed since then and, not much before the 1st anniversary of the occupation, a new scandal has broken out. The instructions the CIA distributed to their hirelings in Nicaragua last year -- how to kill the leaders of the revolution, how to carry out sabotage, how to conduct subversion -- have come to light. The scandal is a major one; one could even say a worldwide one. Of course, Washington is trying to wash its hands of the instructions, and the way they are trying to do this again seems to me no less loathsome than the crime itself.

They say that it was issued by accident, that it was written by someone not on the staff and virtually on his own initiative. But what does it matter if he was not on the staff if all the tricks, all the methods, and the whole terminology is the very stuff of the CIA. Scatter nails on the roads to burst tires, just as happened in Chile. Hide food and goods in order to create economic difficulties; this has already been done on orders from the CIA in Cuba and Chile. Kill people who agree with you in order to create martyrs who are victims of communist terror; the same thing was done by quiet Americans in Saigon as long ago as the 1950's when they exploded grenades in the most crowded places -- cinemas and cafes -- in order to accuse communists of murdering innocent people. Kill political leaders; the CIA engaged in this in Chile, Lebanon, Panama, Angola, Italy, El Salvador, Afghanistan, Vietnam, the Philippines, and in their own country. Ture, the word "kill" does not appear in the instructions. There, the more accepted word "neutralize" is used. But this is not the invention of some author who is not on the staff. The total destruction of towns in Vietnam was called evening out the landscape; the burning of villages and the murder of rural inhabitants was called pacification. Also, by the way, the CIA did not invent this. The Hitlerites called the annihilation of whole peoples not murder or genocide, but a radical solution. And one more detail: Disrupt the work of the postal services, steal the papers and letters from your neighbors' mailboxes, say the instructions. But there are no postal boxes in Nicaragua; the mail is brought to peoples' home there. This shows that the instructions were copied from old ones which the CIA intended for a different country. This was to save time and money.

They say: But look, it has not been written by clever people or professionals. Well, I am certainly not going to deny the question of cleverness. However, I am sure it is not just a matter of the level of intelligence; it is a matter of the level of brazenness. They have not even bothered to make the deception realistic.

And here I would like to say the following: On 21 October the White House declared 23 October to be a day of memory of victims of terror. They did not announce this 6 months ago but on 21 October, at the very height of the scandal over the instruction and 4 days before the 1st anniversary of the United State's crime against Grenada. Everyone who is not totally witless understands that this is a deception. This is not in memory of victims but against the memory of the victims, so people will forget about Grenada, Nicaragua, and the other crimes committed by Washington under the effect of the hullabaloo of the day of memory. Every sensible person understands that this is a nasty theatrical attempt, a show, and an insulting play in blood.

Everyone understands that one cannot with one hand compile instructions for terrorists and with the other sign edicts on declaring a day of memory for their victims. Yet it seems it is possible. It is possible when you despise your own people. It is possible when you are brazenly sure the people will swallow this routine deception as well and will watch this farce with interest. It is possible when the terror of lies is conducted against one's own people and when one is used to the success of one's own play-acting and acting with impunity.

If the United States wishes to discredit its moral and intellectual image before the whole world, it has almost totally accomplished this task. Perhaps it wants something else for people to believe there is only one judge in the world, strength -- the strength of armaments, money and brazenness. But here failure awaits them. The people of the world will never believe them.

MOSCOW: CHILEAN CP OUTLINES POSITION ON PROPOSAL

For the Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish account of the communique of the Chilean Communist Party outlining its position on the democratic consensus, proposed by the Democratic Alliance, see the Chile section of the 25 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

CPSU POLITBURO REGULAR SESSION REPORTED

PM260913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the work of the USSR's industry during 9 months of the current year. The session noted that the plan for marketing of output had been met by all ministries and all union republics. The output increment came to 4.1 percent as against the annual target of 3.8 percent, and most of this was achieved by raising labor productivity.

At the same time, the attention of party committees, ministries and departments, and of union republic Councils of Ministers was directed to the fact that a number of enterprises and associations worked at less than their full potential during recent months, including the month of September. The need for the speediest possible elimination of the shortfall which was allowed to occur, so as to complete the 1984 plan and meet the socialist pledges adopted, was pointed out.

A report on the work of industry in the period for January to September 1984 will be published in the press.

The Politburo considered and supported the proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers for the priority development in the country of highly automated large-series production of modern numerical program-controlled systems needed to automate the engineering industry.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the talks between Andrey Gromyko and Tariq 'Azia, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic. It noted in this context the positive significance of the further extension of Soviet-Iraqi relations, including economic relations, and stressed the constant and principled position of the Soviet Union on the achieving of a comprehensive Middle East settlement and the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, which would meet the vital interests of the peoples of those countries.

The Politburo considered Mikhail Gorbachev's account of his conversation with Kurt Hager, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, devoted to the further extension of fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SED.

The Politburo approved Viktor Grishin's account of the results of the visit of the Moscow Gorkom delegation to Yugoslavia to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the fascist invaders.

The Politburo heard Geydar Aliyev's account of his meeting with the leaders of the Japanese public delegation to the Soviet-Japanese "roundtable" conference in Moscow.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also passed decisions on some other aspects of the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union.

FINAL BITOV REPORT ON EXPERIENCES IN WEST

PM260715 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Oct 84 p 14

[Third and final part of Oleg Bitov reportage under the rubric "Failure of a Provocation": "A 'Film Festival' Which Lasted a Year" -- first section is editorial introduction]

[Text] Today we publish the third and final part of Oleg Bitov's reportage in which our staffer tells how the British special services took him prisoner in Italy and subjected him to monstrous treatment using psychotropic drugs. This tragic tale and Bitov's exposure of his tormentors by name speak for themselves. It need only be added that the Soviet journalist who has suffered abroad is no isolated phenomenon.

Some 5 years ago another Soviet citizen -- Leonid Leonidivoch Panchenko -- was, like Bitov, the victim of an assault by a British special service. The attack on Panchenko, like that on Bitov, occurred suddenly in a single room in a West European hotel, except that in his case, instead of the blow from behind on the back of the head which stunned Bitov, the thugs fed Panchenko a drug which poisons the mind -- LSD. He died as a result of an overdoes of the fiendish narcotic. But that was not an isolated crime either. The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board has photocopies of instructions from two NATO countries' special services on making psychotropic drugs for use against Soviet people working abroad as a narcotic treatment prior to interrogation, to produce amnesia and turn people into mindless robots displaying unquestioning obedience to the latter-day inquisitors. This vile work is already being carried out, as the case of O. Bitov shows.

By exposing these crimes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, we are hoping to prevent at least some of them in the future. O. Bitov's evidence graphically demonstrates one of the consequences of the gangster policy of state terrorism conducted by the NATO powers. It is now clear that in the West people are openly flouting their own laws and constitutional law and order, justice, morality, and freedom. They are brazenly substituting them with violence and tyranny.

The strident mouthpiece of Western demagoguery -- the bourgeois press -- at first groundlessly denied the irrefutable accusations against its special services in the case of O. Bitov. But it was as plain as could be! Soon the timid half-confessions began. The London weekly magazine THE ECONOMIST lamented on 28 September: "The information published by Bitov about the security services' secret apartments and their military barracks may be true." The FRG paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE sympathized: "What Bitov has said sounds depressingly convincing." Radio Canada was heard to sob: "Certain officers in British intelligence circles are now feeling rather unwell." The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL added: "The London telephone numbers named by Bitov happen to belong to the British intelligence services MI-5 and MI-6."

The London weekly THE OBSERVER mournfully cites anonymous "British intelligence information sources": "Bitov has revealed two safe houses in central London. They are used to house people who are being checked out also as places for eavesdropping and for contacts with secret agents. Two London telephone numbers mentioned by Bitov are actually British intelligence switchboard numbers. Its officers say: "It's not very nice when someone actually mentions your name. To some extent you are responsible for being identified by the enemy." Bitov named six people from intelligence. One of them -- Peter Joy -- heads a secret MI-5 department. We were curious to know what British intelligence's reponse would be after Bitov's return to Moscow. The statement from a government office in Whitehall was: It appears from what has occurred that Moscow has decided to teach London a lesson."

Then there came from Washington a suggested response to Moscow. Former CIA Director Stansfield Turner smartly recommended his junior partners to make up the story: "Bitov Kidnapped From London!" The former CIA chief's words were parroted by his old U.S. press yes-man John Barron.

But who kidnapped him? VOA, ever resourceful when it comes to absurd fables, blurted out the answer -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA! And it bleated it in a multitude of languages: "A former colleague of Bitov's had tricked him or forced him into going back to Moscow." The same lament was heard from London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH and Paris LE MONDE. Then things really got moving: Bitkov's kidnapper was a "colonel," the other LITERATURNAYA GAZETA employee was a "general," Bitov himself was an "agent" sent to "put a stop to" the investigation into the attempt on the life of ... the Pope! Oh dear, you spy-crazy people, you've become so disgraceful that when you are in a panic you can't even come up with a decent lie!

There would be no point in recounting his fatuous lie if it did not have a certain unfunny side to it: In fact they are not merely cheating, not merely covering up; they are also threatening our foreign correspondents, depicting them as agents and kidnappers and in so doing covertly outlawing them, as it were. Are they threatening to do to someone else what they did to O. Bitov? Is it intimidation?

But we are no cowards. We are Soviet people. The words of the poet still ring true for us: "Our veins are full of blood, not water, and we march on through the crackling of the guns." And we will, as he recommended, "embody in words" our just, Soviet, journalistic cause.

[Bitov report begins] So my first bout of insubordination toward the Cerberuses of British intelligence resulted in my being sent from London to West Yorkshire, to a little village well off the beaten track. They didn't tell me the name of the village, but I remember my companion very well indeed -- a fellow from British military intelligence (that's what he said!). He had little interest in military topics, however; but then what could I, who had never been in the army, tell him? His conversation was cheerless and vague; he was more interested in plying the whisky, evidently trying to give me a taste for it, combined with the "medicine" -- he never forgot that. My life dragged on, oppressive and inert, in a dreary semiprison cell with unbarred windows.

Suddenly the slow, aimless existence ceased and everything became a desperate rush. My hefty companion made a phone call one morning, and in the wink of an eye he was transformed into a mad driver, almost the craziest I had ever seen. He powered the Ford through the narrow village streets, tires screaming as he cornered, and he was barely on the freeway before he had reached 100 mph and, eventually, he was driving at 120 mph. The official speed limit in the country is 70; if you exceed it you are heavily fined, taken to court. On this occasion it was as if the traffic police agreed to look the other way. Patrol cars literally shied away from the Ford when they saw its magic number.

The reason for the haste became clear as soon as we returned to London: It was on that dank November evening that I was visited by "the man who makes the decisions." I mentioned this person at the 18 September press conference; now I will give more details.

"In our business there is one law -- there are no laws at all," he began. My own experience certainly told me that this was correct. The "man who makes the decisions" continued in his composed manner:

"They took you for someone else -- they corrected their mistake and then agreed to take you to the monitoring station at Caversham. Now there's a new plan."

"I think you ought to write something in the press. Under your own name. Personally, I did not like the statement published on your behalf -- it was unconvincing. It had too many rough edges."

I snapped back: "As you well know, the statement wasn't mine."

He didn't raise an eyebrow: "You didn't write it; what of it? I know you didn't write it. Let's say we showed you an example of how to interpret Soviet life from our angle. Do something in the same vein, only better. Succeed and you'll be paid for it; if you don't succeed, you have only yourself to blame. The main thing is to remember, no matter what paper you publish in, that we are the client. And I trust you are aware that we know how to insist...."

The "man who makes the decisions," quite confident that he had the key to the "free" British press in his pocket, paused meaningfully, letting the threat sink in, and then came out with another aphorism: "Language is also a weapon."

I wasn't going to argue, but he decided to clarify this: "There is no alternative, in fact, as far as you are concerned. If you want to live, you live and work according to our rules."

"You said you didn't recognize any rules..."

"I said we sometimes disregard laws. But there is a rule. Not for us, but for you. One rule only: no argument. Got that."

How could I ignore it! The dining room windows at Radcliffe Square reached down to the floor, and I had a good view if I looked through the blinds. God knows what was going on outside: police cars with their lights flashing, Rolls Royces and Bentleys ignoring all the rules, blocking the street as they pulled up, turning against the traffic.

Scarcely had the hearse-like limousine of the "man who makes the decisions" disappeared round the corner when the familiar Ford of James Westoll drew up. He was in fine form, whistling Schubert (why are some executioners so fond of displaying their love of the classics?), and he asked me in a most cheerful tone how I had liked Yorkshire. Really, the barefaced cynicism of the "man who makes the decisions" was preferable to Westoll's brazen hypocrisy.

"What was there to like there? Exile is exile..."

"OK," he said in a conciliatory tone. "Soon we'll be off to Scotland. I promise you it'll be different there."

...It certainly was different there. The end of November is perhaps not the best time to go to Edinburgh or the picturesque Scottish lochs. But Westoll, although Scottish by birth, was not taking me there for the scenery. At the ("Kerndeyl") hotel in Dumfries, where the great Burns died, he unceremoniously locked me in a room and ordered me to get writing. But the paradox was that, once they had decided to get me to do some "creative work," the regime had to be changed too; in the condition I had been in before I would not have been able to put two words together on paper. Yet, the new "medication" was only slightly easier, and the euphoric drugs, incuding distressing dependence, stayed with me almost until spring. For the first time, I was able to think not by fits and starts, not in accordance with someone else's evil prompting, but of my own volition.

You can't get far from Dumfries, some 400 miles from London, without money and papers. So I started to write.

I wrote furiously, angrily -- and certainly not what the "man who makes the decisions" wanted me to write. I don't know what got into me: perhaps -- this may smack of mysticism -- the spirit of the rebellious Burns came to my aid, but I wrote like a Soviet journalist. I was seized by the excitement of resistance, something I hadn't known before -- I tried not to think about the risk. As "models" I was given the anti-Soviet efforts of the American Hedrick Smith, former Moscow correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the Englishman Michael Binyon, his colleague, of THE TIMES. I lambasted both books, deriding the dismal, albeit pretentious ignorance of the two authors. It was a good article, but it did not see the light of day, of course.

I didn't expect it to be published, but, for the first time, I had gained time. And, again for the first time, I had fooled my jailers. In Dumfries, Westoll went before cheerfully whistling, as usual. He was glad I had "seen sense." He badgered me to show him the manuscript. I must mention that he had an excellent command of Russian, although when talking to me he always stuck to English. I refused: I am not accustomed, I said, to showing half-finished work; I'll finish it off, type it out and check it, and then I'll show it to you.

In the end, back in London again, I had to hand over the article. Westoll grabbed it, stuffed it in his pocket without reading it, and... didn't show up for 2 days. But it didn't change anything: Westoll's absence automatically resulted in increased security outside. I think it was on the third day that I received the reaction to the article.

"We decided not even to discuss your article," Westoll said with a faint smile on his face. "We advise you not to repeat such experiments. I am sure you see what I mean. Perhaps you are not entirely guilty: the stereotypes of your previous writing style are so deeply ingrained that you cannot eradicate them without assistance. So we are finding you an assistant..."

Machiavelli himself would have envied the man's hypocrisy. But defeats are more valuable than some victories. I knew even more strongly that I hate people like Westoll; I hate them so much that I can make myself smile at them and even say yes to them. I cannot overcome them by force or by cavalry charge. What is left? Presence of mind, and if need be, guile. He who laughs last laughs loudest....

I took an instant dislike to Mr Hart-Davis of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, who was chosen as my "assistant": the sloping forehead, the degenerate, pendulous, slobbering lower lip -- and the rampant self-importance. First he presented me with two books. All I can say is that one had 300 or so and the other 400 pages. I leafed through the first -- a cheap thriller set in the Himalayas. The second, a hardback volume, the author's pride and joy, was desperately tedious.

Once a week I was taken to Hart-Davis "for consultations" at his bleak estate near Henley on Thames. I was accompanied, quite openly, to Paddington station and from the station "home" by a character in civilian clothes. But I was picked up at Reading station by the "consultant" in his own car.

With Hart-Davis, or occasionally at a little distance from him, was another person -- British "secret service" officer Peter Joy, very portly, weighting 100 kg plus. Hart-Davis phoned Joy more than once in my presence (how many times in my absence?); he arranged meetings and accepted dinner invitations on at least two occasions. It was at dinner that future "articles by Bitov" were put together for the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. It wasn't at all clear what the purpose of the "consultation" comedy was: The "consultant" showed a blatant lack of interest in the conversations with me about everything and nothing.

Sometimes he would pretend to record, but usually he either forgot to switch on the recorder or would unabashedly "record" several times on the same piece of tape, erasing what had been said an hour before. Why, if you think about it, did he want new texts when Peter Joy already had the complete set of rearranged and garbled tapes prepared during the September interrogations in Brighton?

Now that I am back in the motherland, the "consultant" fellow is bending over backward in an effort to prove the unprovable, about all that he had no involvement at all with "government services." Sure, he had no officer rank, but he was a willing accomplice. That is why he is doing everyone's work for them: Hartland, Westoll, and Joy are "not supposed" to write in the press. In his present irrational zeal Hart-Davis often blurts out things his employers would prefer, by the logic of their dirty trade, not to have said. The "consultant" has now confirmed in an article that my articles were pieced together in a special way.

Another of Hart-Davis' revelations took me back to Venice, to the days of the film festival, before the Western special services had turned it for me into a film festival in quotation marks and extended it for a whole year. Apparently, British intelligence was interested in Bitov because they suspected the film festival was merely a pretext and that, in fact, I had gone to Italy to... "continue investigations" into the case of the neofascist Agca, who made the attempt on the pope's life! Really? If so, then Bitov, as they saw it, was not a journalist, but a "Soviet intelligence agent."

Why ever would a newspaper, or anyone else, send a new man to Italy if another LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent, engaged in the investigation for 18 months, had been there for a month before the festival! I remember a sensational story I read last fall in the NEWS OF THE WORLD, whose author promoted me with a stroke of the pen to "lieutenant general in the Soviet security organs." I just shrugged my shoulders at the time: There is nothing to say in response to that kind of rubbish. But now it appears that that rubbish was in the powerful minds of the "men who make the decisions" from the start.

Now the Hart-Davises have set about rehashing the old fabrications. Now I and my LITERATURNAYA GAZETA colleague are both being called "secret agents," but opinion is divided as to whether my colleagues kidnapped me and took me out of Britain or I returned to Moscow to settle some account with him.

No, I was under no illusion about the bourgeois "free press" even then, in December-January. It was the hopelessness of my situation that made me tolerate the "consultant" and Joy, and Hartland, and Westoll. I had only one aim in mind: to keep a clear head, avoid a new "warning" which could be the last, escape "medication" and "then," only then could I attack...

What, basically, was I faced with in the West, in the "free" world, as it calls itself? An ultramodern scientific inquisition, an ingenious and meticulously organized psychotropic and psychological machinery geared to turning people into slaves. Don't think that I was the victim of the first and last experiment of its kind, unique in its savagery. If that thought ever crossed my mind it did not stand the test of time. It was overwhelmed by the facts. The Hartlands, Westolls, and others epitomize the system directed against my motherland. If, in my case, the system ultimately misfired, this does not mean, alas, that it is ineffective. I know that the Hartlands have had their victories -- crippled, trampled lives, hopeless moral tragedies.

The first experiments with sodium pentothal -- the most primitive of the "truth drugs" or to put it simply, drugs which destroy will and self-control -- were conducted in Hitler's concentration camps.

But they were only the first unsuccessful experiments -- unsuccessful from the butchers' viewpoint: The victims not only lost their will, but also their speech and became "useless." Now, 40 years later, the gentlemen have "refined" Hitler's idea, developed a whole range of more subtle "medicines," and made them a significant part of their wild plans for world domination.

If that is so and if I realized that, what could and should I have done? I am sure that I should have survived, returned to the motherland, and told everything I had chanced to learn. No, to survive was not enough -- I had to learn more, retrace my own steps, help the layers of memory recreate what had happened, ascertain as many names, addresses, and details as possible, and study -- at the conscious level now -- the inquisitor's methods and tricks. That is the only way, especially since there are still people in the world who do not want to believe and cannot imagine such things.

So, I pondered what to do. To start with, get a grip on myself and restore my will, fragment by fragment, cell by cell, whichever way I could, but restore it completely. Then, somehow let people in the motherland know what had happened to me. Third, force the jailers to ease their grip, cancel the escort, and give me even the slightest freedom of movement. In the fourth place, get hold of a travel document to replace the Soviet passport stolen by the special service, preferably in my own name instead of the fake David Locke. Number five.... Number six....

These tasks were difficult, very difficult. I did not even try to tackle them all at once, but solved the problem gradually, bit by bit. At long last, one of the many letters to my wife reached its destination. (Footnote: The letter in question was actually taken to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office by O. Bitov's wife.) The special services did not even try to hide the fact that they were monitoring and reading my every word. I was forced to break the truth in small pieces and present it in Aesopian language. But my wife -- clever girl -- managed to compile a more or less coherent picture from the hints and took it to my comrades at the editorial office.

At long last, I had my first telephone conversation with my wife 17 January. Bearing in mind that she had already received my letter, it made events abundantly clear: Although Westoll sat right next to me, with his ears as sensitive as radar antennae, the vocabulary of family usage is not susceptible to translation.

"Do you remember what Julius wrote about?", my wife suddenly asked.

"Which Julius?"

"Futchik," my wife said, stressing the "t" and deliberately mispronouncing the great Czech's name so that my jailers and anyone else listening in on the conversation would not understand of whom she was really speaking. "He asked that you should not forget him."

"And where did you see him?", I asked after a brief pause.

"At the editorial office of course, where else?", she said casually and went on to family matters.

To what can this be compared -- a thunderbolt? No, rather to a ray of light in the thickest fog. After all, I had seen nothing of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's publications, apart from the first editorial article. My wife's hint, however, sounded very much like an editorial assignment. Was it feasible? That was not important. The important thing was that the hint was dropped, despite the "declaration" published in my name.

Some 10 days later, actually on 28 January, I implemented my long-standing idea of telephoning one of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's own correspondents abroad. I was helped in this by circumstances which were unfortunate on the whole, but fortunate as regards this small detail. That was the day when David Locke was transferred to a new location for the last time. I was puzzled: What had happened? I had committed no new misdemeanors, after all. But I was certain of one thing: If they were taking me away, nothing good was to be expected.

They decided to take me to Heathrow Airport on the direct subway line -- it was quicker that way. Suddenly, about halfway to the underground station, Westoll remembered that he had forgotten his pipe at the Radcliffe Square apartment. He left me to look after the baggage and hurried back. Next to me, right next to me, was a red kiosk with an automatic telephone. Since the permanent "guardian" was with me, there was no need for another "tail." How long would it take him to hurry back to the apartment, climb the stairs, open the door, find his pipe, and come back? At least 5 minutes. I would manage.

No sooner had his pork-pie hat disappeared in the crowd, than I inserted two 50-pence coins in the slot. A seven-digit code, followed by a seven-digit number -- the telephone numbers of special correspondents, learned by heart after years of work on newspapers, were firmly implanted in my memory and could not be uprooted. Fortunately, our correspondent was at home and picked up the receiver.

"Hello," I said. "This is the ghost of Hamlet's father."

"What???"

"What's the matter with you, don't you recognize my voice? This is the ghost of Hamlet's father."

On my return home I discovered that he did recognize me and passed on, very accurately, everything that I hinted at. I replaced the receiver, waited for Westoll to come back, and we made our way to the airport.... When I got back to London, I saw on my table the libelous issues of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. So this was why I was taken away -- to make me miss the bus and make sure that any protest by me would be too late....

And yet, I had passed on my signal in reply quite recently. What would they think at the editorial office? That I was playing a double game? How was it possible for anyone to believe that I personally had written all that nonsense?

Later on I had to take the rap for telephoning the correspondent. "The ghost of Hamlet's father" did not deceive anyone. Who gave me the news? Westoll, of course. This resulted in an "exchange of opinions," probably the most remarkable one of our entire unpleasant acquaintance. He was gloomy that day, and so was I -- each of us for his own reasons. In fact, I was indifferent to his troubles, but melancholy had killed his inclination toward hypocrisy and he came amazingly straight to the point.

"Well, David, you've been looking for trouble again. Why did you have to do it?"

"What do you mean?"

"Your telephone call to the continent."

"So, eavesdropping on telephone conversations is allowed?" I exploded.

"Printing all kinds of nonsense in my name but without my consent is also allowed? And yet I am not allowed to telephone an old friend? You boast of your freedom -- so where is it, this freedom, if one is not allowed to take a single step?"

"Don't get excited," he interrupted me. "Our Western society has its advantages, but it is also has disadvantages. Suspicion is one of them. I personally believe that there was nothing particularly alarming in that conversation. But there are also others who are not so..." he stopped short, looking for the right word, and came up with the obviously wrong one, "not so magnanimous. People don't get shot in this country. But they can lose their mind completely. Or you can be sent to a hospital where you would quitely die of, let us say, throat cancer after a week or two. We would pay for the funeral...."

I won't even try to guess what had got into him and why he was so candid, but the newly revealed "quietly deliberating" Westoll seemed even more sinister to me. This may have been a deliberate change of tactics, but it came too late: It did not frighten me. The trip had been planned to harm me and it did harm me enormously but it also brought an "unplanned" benefit: My health improved and the narcotic drugs were reduced. The time had come to start my active struggle to return home.

"Fair enough," I said slyly. "Consider me broken. In any case, you have given me a shamefully bad name by the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH articles, and I somehow have no desire to do hard labor."

This, you see, was one of their favorite subjects -- threatening me with hard labor and "Siberia." I played into his hands, repeating what he had already tried to impress on me: Here was one more Russian who has succumbed to the incomparable James Bond -- Westoll.

"Only one thing, though," I added. "I won't write for the newspapers. I want to write a large, serious book."

"Something like the one we have in mind?"

"You won't print anything else...."

Westoll smiled, and his face lit up: "This must be discussed with Peter and Joe...."

And I repeated the same thing to Peter. Nothing to it: I was taught to be a hypocrite, and the teachers were good. And I was given a book contract, without any problems, running until 31 March 1985. This gives me "legitimate grounds" to start brushing off the reporters: "Sorry gentlemen, but I am engaged on serious work and do not like being distracted...."

Westoll was then taken away from me, promoted, and given some new "difficult assignment," while I was "handed over" to Michael Wilmont, an elderly man to whom "closed files" were entrusted. In addition to the book contract, they put me in touch with READERS DIGEST, a most reactionary magazine with the largest circulation in the capitalist world. John Barron, the magazine's senior editor, inveterate obscurantist, and agent of the U.S. CIA, first saw me in London and later summoned me to the United States.

And so it happened my way back home led via the United States. My British "guardians," wishing to push me into the next round of my "Western career," gave me what I was secretely dreaming of -- a travel document in my own name. This was because, under American law, entering the United States under a false name constitutes a federal crime. This document proclaimed me to be a stateless person, but it did open for me a way across borders!

While in America, thanks to my meetings and conversations with Barron, I was given an opportunity to gain insight into the problem of psychotropic coercion and psychological warfare from the other side of the ocean. This was because Barron's "specific field" is preying on the souls of crushed people. I always kept with me the notebook where I put down notes and names. But the CIA was not the elderly Wilmont, my last supervisor in London. Although I "made up" my notes to look like a tourist's diary, something aroused their suspicions.

There was a knock on my door early one morning -- a CIA officer. After that, all day long and regardless of what I was doing, he was invariably next to me. I could not even go to sleep unless he had wished me goodnight. My American visa was good for 3 months, but I was thrown out of there after only 3 weeks: The very same officer reserved me a seat on the flight to London and ordered me to pack up my things. Toward evening he personally drove me to Dulles Airport and escorted me until the last checkpoint.

READERS DIGEST -- 31 million circulation in 17 languages, with turnover running into the billions -- undoubtedly deserves special consideration. Don't worry, Mr Barron, it will come. For the time being, just a single detail which I learned from Barron personally when he boasted of his knowledge of "espionage" affairs: The CIA opened a file in my name 10 September 1983, the very same day when the first forged passport was fixed in Rome and the hotel room in East Grinstead was apparently booked. On the very next day after I was captured, the CIA had already received a report from the "Secret Service" and started hatching some kind of plans regarding me.

I was not alone on the return trip from Washington to London, being closely followed by observations and conclusions made by the CIA concerning my "unreliability." And so, little by little, I sensed that the "guardians'" trust, which had seemed greater, was weakening again while the pressure on me was growing. All kinds of monitoring calls and visits became increasingly frequent. All of a sudden Colonel Hartland found it necessary that I should meet with individuals from the special services whom I had not met before. Fortunately, by that time I was in full control of my mind and had learned how to distract my interlocutors from their chosen subject: Instead of giving substantive answers, I would narrate completely unrelated stories according to the principle of "Oh, by the way...." I also learned to simply lie to the provocateurs that were sent to me. But I had no doubt that, sooner or later, they would set the neuroleptics going again. And then -- goodbye to all hopes of seeing the motherland again and regaining a dignified life.

Then Hartland and another company found that they urgently (!) needed a political report (!) comparing all the stories published in the world press about the assassination attempt -- Oh, God, again (!) -- against the Pope. Hartland's clients wanted, for some reason or another, to prove that the story in the West German DER SPIEGEL coincided verbatim with the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA story and was, therefore inspired by "Soviet intelligence." An arrant traitor, a staffer of the notorious Radio Liberty, appeared from Paris and started demanding that I give him three (!) interviews. Clouds were gatheirng around me by now. Of course, I neither wished to nor could harm the motherland or continue the "film festival," this time of my own free will. And the plan which I elaborated for myself was practically completed. It was time to go.

And I went. I bought the airline ticket with money that I had started saving in America. I bought it in a small provincial travel agency. I slightly misspelled my surname when giving it at the ticket counter so that the central computer, if suddenly asked, could honestly answer: "No Bitov on record." I changed subway lines three times and arrived at the airport just before take off. I offered my deliberately dirtied travel document, which was already filled with stamps.

The official leafed indifferently through it and impressed another stamp without showing any feelings. Some 2 hours later I landed in a country that was new to me, and I contacted the Soviet representatives there. And 2 days after that I stepped onto Moscow soil.

The "film festival" that lasted a year is finally over. I am sitting in my Moscow apartment. Nothing seems to have changed. They typewriter is in its usual place, and the view from the window is just the same. My wife is making slight sounds doing her housework, my daughter is busy with her homework. Everything is just as it used to be. And yet different. The film festival is over, but it is still with me. And not only with me, but also with them. Of how many years is this one terrible year the equivalent for them? And will they ever manage to forget it?

I won't. Nor must I. For the sake of other families, for the sake of ensuring that humans remain humans -- I am convinced -- these three articles of mine in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA won't be the last. But I have said the main thing in them. I intend to continue hitting the Hartlands, the Westolls, and the entire gang of psychotropic warmongers with the weapon they fear most -- publicity.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS MEETING ON RSFSR ECONOMIC PLAN

PM260846 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed on 22 October the results of the fulfillment in January-September 1984 of the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget.

The session noted that the RSFSR's working people, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and having widely developed socialist competition, have ensured further development of the republic's economy and enhanced the people's prosperity during this period.

At the same time the session noted that individual RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms have failed to take the necessary steps to eliminate shortcomings in the development of national economic sectors and republic regions. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has instructed RSFSR ministers and department heads, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to analyze thoroughly the results of plan fulfillment in the first 9 months of 1984 and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directions on questions of economic and social development, to eliminate the shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in the activity of enterprises, organizations, and construction sites, ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and the socialist pledges given for 1984, and create a reliable base for fulfilling the 1985 plan and successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Special attention was devoted to work with cadres, improving their selection, placement, and education, strengthening discipline, and enhancing responsibility for the assigned task. Some other questions were also examined.

The session was chaired and addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND KOZHEVNIKOV'S FUNERAL

LD241613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow today escorted on his last journey the eminent Soviet writer and public figure, Hero of Socialist Labor, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR State Prize winner, secretary of the USSR and RSFSR Writers Union Boards, editor in chief of ZNAMYA magazine, Vadim Mikhaylovich Kozhevnikov.

In the Central House of Men of Letters, where the coffin with the remains of the deceased had been displayed, the guard of honor was formed by Comrade Demichev, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; responsible party and administrative workers; figures of the cultural world; and representatives of the public.

The funeral took place at Peredelkino Cemetery.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS THEATER ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD241458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The state academic Malyy Theater of the USSR is rightly called the theater of the stage traditions. A meeting devoted to the 160th anniversary of the theater's establishment took place today. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of culture of the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

RYZHKOV ATTENDS AUTO TRANSPORT WORKERS MEETING

LD252222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Automobile transportation is an important link in the unified conveyer of all-union transportation. The participants in a festive evening devoted to the forthcoming Day of Automobile Transportation Workers discussed this today. In the presidium were Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other leaders, and the best production workers.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD251148 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The seismological institute at Uppsala University registered an underground nuclear explosion at 0730 this morning in the area around Novaya Zemlya north of the Soviet mainland. The explosion registered 6.2 on the Richter scale and is the first in the area for over a year. In all, the Soviet Union has carried out over 10 underground nuclear test explosions this year.

KOLA PENINSULA NUCLEAR POWER COMPLEX COMPLETED

LD222039 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The world's northernmost nuclear power project in the Kola peninsula has reached its designed capacity after the last, fourth power block, has been put under commercial load, writes MN INFORMATION.

Before the project has been commissioned, the power industry in the Murmansk region was based on numerous hydropower stations of low capacity. These stations did not allow an intensive development of such enterprises as the Severonikel and Pechenganikel complexes, the Apatit Association, and other major industries in the Kola peninsula of importance for the entire Soviet economy. Now this problem has been solved. What is more, it has become possible to transmit a considerable part of electricity from the Arctic regions to the neighboring Karelia and the northern areas in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia along high-voltage power transmission line.

Specialists at the Kola project have designed and introduced a number of novelties which have been used in designing and construction of new power projects both in this country and abroad. The Kola project has on many occasions served as the venue for national and international scientific conferences on the development of nuclear power engineering. The station itself has become a school for training experienced personnel for the Soviet nuclear power industry.

COSMONAUTS HOLD ANOTHER MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD251557 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Press Conference at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Centre" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- A press conference held in the Soviet capital today was devoted to the completion of history's longest 237-day space mission on board the orbital complex SALYUT-7 -- SOYUZ T-11 by the cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov. Soviet cosmanauts, prominent scientists and experts took part in the press conference.

The establishment of permanent orbital research stations with replaceable crews is one of the major directions in Soviet space science, said the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Aleksandrov. The USSR enjoys priority in this direction.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov stressed, "Endurance space flights carried out in recent years show that Soviet scientists and experts have worked out principles and methods of medical backup for flights, which enable people to maintain good health and working ability in outer space for a long time."

The academician noted that the members of the main expedition aboard SALYUT-7 conducted more than 500 medico-biological, astrophysical and other experiments. Many of them are of an international character. Aleksandrov recalled that the main crew received two brief expeditions. India's envoy -- Rakesh Sharma worked in orbit as member of one of them, together with Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev and Gennadiy Strekalov. During the second visiting expedition woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya made a walk in outer space for the first time.

Speaking at the press conference, commander of the main crew Leonid Kizim said: "During the whole period of 237 days our crew had full mutual understanding, common interest in the success of what we were doing, warmth and friendly mutual assistance. We devoted much time to photography of terrestrial surface and visual observations in accordance with the program of exploration of natural resources of the earth and study of the environment. The Black Sea, areas adjacent to the Baykal-Amur Mainline, Central Asian republics, western Siberia, Pamirs and Tienshan spurs were the subject of our study. We filled in orders of several hundred organizations of our country and a number of socialist countries, using space information in their production and scientific activities. Implementing a long-term research programme, Leonid Kizim went on, demands replenishment of stocks on board the orbital laboratory. "We received and unloaded five Progress cargo ships. Our flight," Kizim stressed, "pursued peaceful purposes. It is an embodiment of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, directed at a peaceful use of outer space in the interests of all peoples on earth."

On the expedition's scientific programme, cosmonaut Vladimir Solovyev said that experiments on materialogy, geophysics and medicine were given much attention. During the "Black Sea" experiment, measurements of the water area were carried out from SALYUT-7, from planes, ships and a stationary platform installed at sea. "In the future," the research engineer said, "we will be able to set up an automatic system that would warn of typhoons, fires and other calamities."

"We were greatly impressed by restoration work in outer space," Vladimir Solovyev said. "Overall, six space walks outside the station were made during the flight, their aggrgate duration was 22 hours 50 minutes."

The doctor of the main crew, Oleg Atkov, told newsmen that his duties included medical checkups and medico-biological research and experiments. The checkups were mainly of a prophylactic nature. He also appraised the mood of the crew members, their regime of work and rest, nutrition. "I felt particularly great responsibility during the time Leonid Kizim and Valdimir Solovyev were outside the station, doing complicated work in outer space," Atkov said. "I monitored the functioning of the station systems and space-suits, medical indicators of the cosmonauts. Besides, I maintained radio communication with them. Since work in outer space is linked with great physical and emotional tension of the organism, it was also a kind of functional test. The successful completion of work outside the station was another evidence of the good state of health of the cosmonauts and the high level of their ability to work."

PRAVDA ASSESSES DEVELOPMENT OF SATELLITE TV

PM250946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Television's Technical Base"]

[Text] Television has taken firm root in our everyday life and become a powerful medium of ideological influence and of the political and moral education of Soviet people and an important factor in shaping public opinion and organizing cultural leisure.

The Communist Party is constantly concerned to improve television broadcasting and develop its material and technical base. These questions, as has already been reported, were examined at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

In recent years, television's material and technical potential has expanded greatly. New cable and radio relay lines have been built, powerful TV stations have been commissioned, and the Orbita, Ekran, and Moskva space systems, which make it possible for TV broadcasts to reach all the country's cities and most rural regions, are in operation. The population's total number of television sets has expanded. Television broadcasting is conducted in 42 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The achievements of scientific and technical progress are opening up new horizons for further developing multiprogram color television broadcasting and significantly improving its quality. A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution outlined a range of measures for the construction, expansion, and modernization of TV transmitter stations and TV and radio broadcasting centers, the development of satellite TV systems, and for increasing production of various types of TV equipment.

In the near future it is planned that virtually the country's entire population will be able to receive television. It is primarily a question of Central Television's First All-Union Program. Implementation of the measures outlined by the party and government will make it possible to significantly expand its audience by 1990. Further dissemination of the Second All-Union TV Program is also planned. It will be a large job since many regions, mainly remote rural areas, are still unable to receive TV programs. An analysis of working people's letters to PRAVDA and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting proves that this problem is posed most acutely in the regions of the North Caucasus, the southern Urals, and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, and in certain oblasts of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Color picture quality still gives rise to many complaints, in particular from Yerevan, Orenburg, Murmansk, Krasnovodsk, Novorossiysk, and the resorts of the Crimea and the Caucasus. The effectiveness of TV broadcasting in the decimeter wave band is low, since the reception network has not been prepared in a number of regions. These questions must be more persistently resolved by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR Ministry of Communications, and other interested ministries and departments.

The creation of a new multiprogram satellite TV broadcasting system requires particular attention. The Ekran single-program space system serving Siberian regions has proved that space provides the most reliable and rational way of bringing television to villages. Several years ago, the Moskva space-based TV system, whose main task is to "deliver" the First All-Union TV Program to remote population centers in the European part of the country, the Transurals, Central Asia, and the Far East, began to be developed. Several receiving stations for it are now in operation. However, many settlements and villages in those areas have been deprived of television or have poor-quality reception from distant transmitters. This means that we must significantly increase production of these stations, reduce their cost, and simplify servicing.

One cannot fail to notice that certain ministries responsible for deliveries of equipment and components for TV broadcasting are not fulfilling the set targets efficiently enough. Television centers are experiencing acute shortages of portable [malogabaritnyy] TV reporting apparatus, TV movie projectors, and studio video recorders with electronic montage panels. There are many complaints about the quality of home-produced color film and videotape. The party committees of the relevant ministries and enterprises must assiduously monitor the resolution of these questions and increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the fuller satisfaction of television's need for modern hardware, equipment, and materials.

It is a point of honor for Communists to set examples of conscientious highly productive labor and a creative attitude toward the job and to skillfully and persistently rear a young generation of workers in the sector capable of competently handling its potential

Considerable funds are being allocated for the construction and modernization of TV, radio, and communication centers. It is important to assimilate capital investments in full and on schedule. Unfortunately, work is being conducted extremely slowly on a number of projects now under construction in Frunze, Sukhumi, Ashkhabad, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok.

Most viewers' complaints about poor color picture quality are caused by the unsatisfactory state of collective TV antennas, especially in large cities with buildings of different heights and in mountainous areas. In order to resolve this problem, we must primarily create large collective reception systems for TV transmissions with up to several thousand subscribers. The operation of these systems requires high technical standards from communications workers and TV repair shops. Leaders of communications enterprises, consumer services, and local ispolkoms must see to this in advance.

The development of the material and technical base of television broadcasting opens up broad possibilities for further improving the creative work of USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting studios. Their duty and mission is to respond by their actions to the party's concern and the CPSU Central Committee's October slogan:

"Working people on the ideological front! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and reveal more deeply and vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism! Actively expose subversive imperialist propaganda!"

"Ideological work is a matter for the entire party and every Communist!"

RENOVATION WORK ON TASHKENT TV CENTER BEGINS

OW260123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From Novosti newscast; report by correspondent Abdukhalikov]

[Text] Start-up and adjustment work has begun on the new Tashkent radio and television tower project.

[Begin Abdukhalikov report] Today, the Tashkent Television Center is one of the largest in the country. Broadcasts are transmitted from here on four programs, 24 hours a day. This is the tallest radio and television tower in Central Asia, the construction project of the year. Its height is 380 meters, and the latest, third generation television equipment is now being installed here. With its commissioning, the broadcasting radius will increase almost five times.

A powerful television material and technical base is being established in Uzbekistan. On your screens is the Tashkent "Azimut" Space Communications Station. Its commissioning has afforded an opportunity for Uzbekistan to receive Central Television's Second Program and also conduct direct transmissions from the republic's capital to any point in the world.